ED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
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ES, Places of interest inland and along the Coast,
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,159—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1897.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
GRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4322	F. Cole	20th Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5102	W. A. Wheler	27th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Leadon	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7011	W. D. G. Worcester	11th "
SHANNON	4322	F. Cole	18th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7568	W. R. Andrews	25th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Leadon	1st Jan. 1898
B.I. ORIENTAL	5081	W. H. Moule	8th "
* BALLARAT	4390	T. S. Angove	15th "
B.I. KOYPT	5700	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
SHANNON	4322	F. Cole	29th "
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5102	W. A. Wheler	5th "
* BALLARAT	4390	T. S. Angove	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Leadon	19th "
B.M.I. ARABIA (1)	8000	A. W. Adamson	26th "
* SHANNON	4139	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7568	W. R. Andrews	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5267	J. R. Leadon	19th "

The Steamers marked P. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transfer there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rosevich	4,713	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,000	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,331	1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 370	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSSIDON	R. Mayor.	2,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Suez Canal House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1897.

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SPECIAL First Class Steamer "INGRAHAM," has arrived and will SAIL for the above Ports, calling at COLOMBO and PENANG, if sufficient inducement is offered on or about the 24th November, 1897.

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8, Esplanade Road, Fort.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,233	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Dieuleveux	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,358	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,355	LeCoispeller.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS & AGENTS,

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CALCUTTA—5d, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—1, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—37, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
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Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
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THOS. COOK AND SONS,
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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basrah in the forearing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 25th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore, for Albany, Fremantle, and thence to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th November, 1897.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

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HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

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PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

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THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

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HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,300 Hotels.

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WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and—or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

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PROSECUTION
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At the
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional). Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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PARCELS OF THE FOLLOWING ARE MADE UP FOR
FRIENDS AT HOME
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THESE ARE SHIPPED TO ENGLAND, CLEARED, AND DESPATCHED TO DESTINATION. ALL CHARGES MAY BE PAID AT THIS END WITHOUT TROUBLE TO CUSTOMER.

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Empress of India, per Bot	1 0	1 2
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Green Mango, per Bot	0 12	0 14
Lucknow, per Bot	1 0	1 2
Cashmere, per Bot	0 12	0 14
Bengal per Bot	0 12	0 14
Madras per Bot	0 12	0 14
Curry Powder, per Bot	1 4	1 7
Curry Paste, per Bot	1 0	1 2
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Guava Jelly	1 0	1 2
Bombelo Jelly	1 0	1 2
Guava Cheese, 2-lb. Tins	1 8	1 11
Mango Relish, per Bot	1 4	1 7
Tapp Sauce, per Pint	0 12	0 15
Nepaul Pepper, genuine, per Bot	0 8	0 9
Soluble Do. do.	0 10	0 12
Tamarind Fish, in Kegs, each	4 8	5 0

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Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 14 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries ever served in modern Railway travel.

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		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS. £4,363,174.

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1876	£240,739	£37,914
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With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletze" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1	8
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Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

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IF USED AT BEDTIME IT WILL PREVENT MOSQUITO BITES.

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From GAINSBURGH BLACKMORE, Esq., Wellington, New Zealand:—"When travelling through Australia, we used Calvert's 20 per cent Carbolic Soap where bitten by large Ants and Centipedes. It quickly healed the spot and drove away the pain. We also found it to be the handiest remedy for horses' sores and galls on camels."

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., & 1lb. 5s. Tins, or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d., Pots.
FOR PRESERVING THE TEETH AND STRENGTHENING THE GUMS.

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath, and prevent infection by inhalation.

AVOID IMITATIONS which are NUMEROUS and UNRELIABLE.

From NEWTON GRAHAM, Esq., late United States Consul, Manchester:—"Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is *the best I ever used*. In this opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."

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AWARDED 76 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

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THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

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which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

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MARGAUX		1834 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the R. L. Guns, at the Mahim Range, on 23rd inst., or MONDAY, 22nd November, 1897, commencing at 9 A.M.

H. G. GELL,
Lt.-Col. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 18th November, 1897.

GUIDE TO INDIAN SECURITIES, STOCKS AND CURRENCY NOTES.

CONTAINING INDIAN SECURITIES Act No. XIII. of 1886, with Latest Rules, &c., on Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed Government Loans and Loan Receipts. Latest Government Rules and Regulations in force at present for the PRESIDENCY BANKS and MOFUSSIL. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES in India—compiled from the Latest Government of India Publications with explanatory Notes under 25 different Heads. Advantages of having Share Certificates over Government Promissory Notes explained, with Latest Rules and Notifications, Government Regulations to Claimants of value on lost, wholly destroyed, mutilated or mutilated, mis-stolen Currency Notes, &c.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

UNTIL further notice, all THIRD and INTERMEDIATE Class PASSENGERS by ALL TRAINS between ANAND and PALGHAR for Bombay will be BOOKED to Grant Road only, where they will be subject to the usual Quarantine Rules.

D. ff. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th November, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail via Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
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Single Copy.....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office at 3 P.M., on Monday, the 22nd instant, for the consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed to report on Government Notification No. 4917, dated 20th September last, regarding the improvement of the City of Bombay.

By Order of the Chairman of the Standing Committee,

H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 19th November, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 29th day of November, 1897, for the diversion of a portion of Arthur Road over the new Masonry Culvert lately constructed.

2. Form of Contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 15th Nov., 1897.

THE AMIOUS PAUPERUM LIFE ASSURANCE AND MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION (IN LIQUIDATION).

ALL the SUBSCRIBERS and MEMBERS of the above Association are requested to send in their claims on or before the 1st day of December, 1897, at the office of the undersigned Liquidator, at 103, 205, 207, Khudok, near the Pathhowl Road.

DAVID SOLOMON,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 13th November, 1897.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENNRAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Ld., will be held at the registered office of the Company, 27, Rhumum St., on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1897, at 3.30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1897, and to sanction the recommendation of a Dividend.

2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, and who is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th December to 7th December, 1897, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 9th November, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. NARROINJEE MOOLJEE and DOSSA MOOLJEE the plaintiffs above-named, have been declared at the AUCTION SALE held by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the 13th November, instant, at the instance of the Special Commissioners appointed herein to be the purchasers of the Kagwad Ginning and Pressing Factory.

Any person or persons who may have any claim on the said factory by way of mortgage, lien, grit, sale or otherwise shall make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, within a fortnight from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated the 15th November, 1897.

BALKRISHNA V. A. KIRTIKAR,
Purchaser's Attorney.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. 3ERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three-quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1896, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Clearance and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance,...Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 6, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABATWADI LANE, COMMONLY CALLED DHOBIWOOL WADI.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MESSRS. JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gangotrao Sadashiv Gosavi, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahadev Abaji Kale, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated the 8th April, 1892, all the piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground (of which Mr. Sheesrao Pandurang is the present fazendar) with the two messuages or dwelling-houses standing and erected thereon, situate at Colabatwadi Lane, commonly called Chor-ni-wadi, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, free rising towards the west of the said Colabat Lane, and bounded on the east by the said Colabat Lane, on the west by the house for Keshavrao Raghoonath, on the north by the property of Sadashiv Gopal Kale, and on the south by the property of Mahadev Abaji Kale, admeasuring thirty-five feet in length and two and-five feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 16 and now under No. 3106, and Street No. 15, and which said premises are formerly in the occupation of the said fazendar (Mr. Sheesrao Pandurang) and now in the occupation of his tenants, and sold subject to encumbrances due thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mesrshidas, Dapoo and Jamsetjee, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the auctioneers.

MEHR JEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 19th November, 1897.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I JEAN BAPTISTE DANOVARO, hereby give notice that I have SEVERED my CONNECTION entirely with the firm of JEAN BAPTISTE DANOVARO and Co., and this severance shall be deemed to date back to the 8th September, 1897. I have NO RIGHT to any monies due to the Firm, nor have I any liability for any monies due by the Firm from the said date. I hereby cancel my former notices in the local dailies.—Dated 17th November, 1897.

J. B. DANOVARO.

NOTICE is hereby given that J. B. DANOVARO and Co. will after the 21st December, 1897, CHANGE the NAME of their firm.—Dated 17th December, 1897.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Solicitors for J. B. Danovaro & Co.

THE EQUITABLE FIRE AND ACCIDENT OFFICE, LIMITED.

HAVING been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the above Company, we are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Goods and Properties of every description at Bombay and the Mofussil at Current rates.

KILLICK, NIXON AND CO., Agents,
8th Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1897.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company in Bombay, from August last, and we are now prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE BUSINESS at Current Rates and to issue Policies.

SASSOON J. DAVID & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 9th November, 1897.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during 1898-99 of the various Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Grey Cottons, Putties, Cotton Twill, Khaki Drill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Drab Webbing, &c.

The materials are required to be of purely Indian manufacture.

Tenders will be opened on the 15th December, 1897. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, Major,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, Calcutta, the 9th November, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute early in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price Two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all descriptions of Enamelled work in different colours, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. KEROSENE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th November, for the Supply of such quantities of Refined KEROSENE OIL as the Company may require during the Year 1898 estimated at 18,00 casks.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned.

A deposit of Rs. 1,500 as security to accompany each Tender.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th November for the Supply of 35,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH and 5,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form, to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, where also the Samples may be seen.

A deposit of Rs. 500 as security to accompany each Tender.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd November, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. COTTON WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 24th November for the supply of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for twelve months, commencing 1st day of February, 1898, estimated at 225 Tons.

Tenders must be made on the Company's printed form to be obtained from the office of the Undersigned, where also the samples may be seen.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security to accompany each Tender.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th November, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

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GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6 per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
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N.B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or Influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as announced in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually suppressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases in dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-known remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, confidence is lost, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is required, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. ble Gentlemen and without which it is a forgery.

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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
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ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints
LYON & CO.,
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THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the completed work is £2-12-6.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Pleus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Pillar.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwv' of Bronze.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.
THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Bethels.
10. The Lodestone Mountain
THE PILLAR.
11. 'Marvus, Modus and Mus.—Tonelessness.
12. The Oblique Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.
THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis in Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tau of Pisa—The Toe and Umbrella.
18. The Hanging Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.
THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.
THE AXIS OF THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Tree of Life—the Ag Lazurus.
27. The Gods of the Druids
POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Iron Cardinal Point.
3. The Aroma.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.
APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument
c Lepsus and Eulepsus.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.
THE WHEEL.
1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel of Life.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph. Ra.
7. The Swastika.
8. The Romance of the Rose.
BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.
9. Buddha's Feet.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Logo o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Beasties.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Cosmic Mound.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceramic, Bronze, and Gimbria.
DANCING.
22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Gallí.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Derviches.
THE SPHERE.
30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Living Birds.
34. Phallus.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.
SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.
KRONOS AND PTAH.
1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Aquila, Argo, and the Argai.
7. Decay
8. Seb-Kronos.
THE KABEIROI OR KHABIROI.
9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Discouri.
14. Obscurities.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Corybantes.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Avalim Brothers.
HEAVEN'S MYTHS (Resumed).
THE HEAVEN'S RIVER
1. The Milky Way.
2. The Dew.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. Weaving the Veil.
HEAVEN'S AND AXIS MYTHS.
THE MOUNTAIN.
1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Paye du Coucage.
11. The Cone.
THE NUMBER SEVEN.
1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Heavens.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Seven Days.
8. The Matsi, Maruts, or Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).
THE SOUTH.
1. The South.
2. Hesperides—Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tunnyo.
UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvat Peth Bridge.
3. The Heaven's bow.
4. The Ladder.
WHORLS
RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES

NOTICES.

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RESERVE AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

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C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th July, 1897.

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Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
[illegible] WER.				10 per c.	
[illegible] Bengal	25,000	500	all	1 Dec.	1320
[illegible] Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
[illegible] Total &	12,000	100	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320
Mint	14,000	100	[illegible]	75	130
[illegible]					
Oriental					
[illegible] ank.	1,00,000	50	all	2 pr. ct.	80
[illegible] ompany	40,000	400	320	2 pr. ct.	6324
[illegible] ompany and [illegible] ks and [illegible] ompany					
Imperial Bank	80,000	4125	all	21-8s.	
Indian Com.	48,000	625	2134	7 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half-yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,50	1,000	all		270
Ambalal Sa	1,50			Nil	45
Arbuthnot & Co.					
Asiatic Banking					
Asiatic Trading					
Associated S.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,800
& M. Co. Ltd.					
Ballarp S. & W.					
Co., Ltd. (Bo	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Uni					
ed	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	720
Bombay Cotton					
Manufg. Co.,	800	200	800	dvd Rs.30	615
Bombay Na					
tional Manfg.					
Co., Ltd.	200	1,000	1,000	800	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	720
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,852
China Mills Co.					
Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	815
City of Bombay					
Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,010
Coimbatore S.					
and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	135
Connaught					
Mills	800	500	500		135
Dawkins Land &					
Mills	4,000	700		dvd Rs.12	502
Dharamsi Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.32	1,225
Dhrangadra					
Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8	815
Digvijay Spin					
ning & Manu					
facturing Co.	1,400	500		500 dvd Rs.40	1,015
Dinshaw Petit					
Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,010
Dosabhoy Frami					
Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,015
Dosabhoy Frami					
Mill (Ginning					
and Pressing					
Dvja, Ltd.	600	250	all	dvd Rs.32	250
Dvan Mills	1,00	1,000	1,000	50	810
Empress	2,10	500	500	dvd 25	870
Empress Mills	1,200	1,000	1,200	dvd Rs.30	1,800
Hindustan	672	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	640
Hong Kong					
Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and					
Bhicwala	1,200	500	600	25	725
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	800
Hybandas	700	1,000	1,200	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	dvd Rs.10	400
Indian Manufg.	800	1,000	1,000	20	1,120 xd
Indo-China					
Manufactu					
ring Co., Ltd	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	825
Jacobs Greaves	1,20	500	500	20	140
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	250
Jamshedmans					
facturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.24	725
(Sewri) Bullion	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	810
Jehangir Mills					
Co., Ltd.	843	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khandelah	750	1,200	1,000	dvd Rs.30	930
Kh a n g a m					
Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	200
Khatau Mak					
anjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.32	725 xd
Kohinoor	3,50	100	100	dvd Rs.10	340
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ming & Weav					
ing Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,050
Madhowji Dharsi	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	2,265
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Maharaja Shah					
M i l l s (Gu j					
barat)	8,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	
Manockjee Petit					
Mills	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,850
Manockjee Petit	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	750
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Mills	8,000	500	500	15 pr. ct.	
Meghji Sidsi					
Cotton Manu					
facturing and					
Weaving Co.	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.70	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half-yearly	
Alcock Ash					
down	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	125
Back Bay Bathg	800	50	50	12	45
Badhan (The)	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Bur					
ma Trading					
Corporation	1,200	2,000	1,200	200	2,750
Do. New Issue	800	375	262	75	1,010
Bombay Electric					
Sup. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	dvd 9	96
Bombay Land					
Building					
Co. Ltd.	400	500	200	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour					
Mill	4,000	200	800	50	1,200
Deccan Paper					
Mills	1,800	500	500	5 pr ct.	203
Delhi and New					
bury India					
Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvd Rs10	220
Delhi Cloth &					
General Mills	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	820
Indian Guaran					
tee & Survey					
ship Asso	5,000	100		10 10 pr. ct.	18
c i a t i o n					
& Co.	1,200	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
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Kirkpatrick &					
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Nasser Foundry	1,000	100	200	60	60
Oriental Govt.					
Security Life					
Insurance Co.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	14
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Ltd.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	78
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Co.	6,000	2,000	1,800	dvd Rs20	467 xd
Scurfy & Co.	1,000	100	100	7	60
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Thacker & Co.,	1,000	100	100	12	154
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Three and-a-half per cent 1897 [illegible]	99-4
Municipal 3 per cent. 1 stocklock Loans	120
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1897 [illegible]	
City of Paris Loans [illegible]	
3 per cent. Port Trust Bonds [illegible]	102

PRICES OF BULLION

Sovereigns [illegible]	Rs. 15-13-6
Carolus [illegible]	
Austrian Ducats [illegible]	
Gold Mohurs [illegible]	
Bar Silver [illegible]	78-12-0
Bank Notes [illegible]	4-14-3
Bar Gold, English (standard)	72 1-0
Bar Gold, American [illegible]	72
Bar Bombay [illegible]	74-11
Bar Straits [illegible]	74-12

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Do.	4 Months sight	[illegible]	15. 3 11-32
Do.	4o.	Do.	4o.	...
Do.	4o.	Do.	4o.	...
Do.	6o.	Do.	6o.	...
Do. Documents	4	Do.	4o.	15. 3
Do.	6o.	Do.	6o.	15. 3 11-32
Do. Credits	4	Do.	4o.	15. 3 15-32
Do.	6o.	Do.	6o.	15. 3 9-16
France	On demand	[illegible]	4o.	102
Do.	4	Do.	4o.	102
Do.	At sight	[illegible]	4o.	100 1-16
Calcutta	10 days	[illegible]	4o.	...
Madras	At sight	[illegible]	4o.	...
Do.	10 days	[illegible]	4o.	...
China	60 days	[illegible]	4o.	114 to 197

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-51m., 8-13s. Low water, 0-52m., 1-47s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 10-15 a.m. (Railway time).
Massed Band practice, Esplanade, 7 a.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Entertainment, Clare Road Convent, Byculla.
B. V. R. parade, 4-45 p.m.
Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 7-52m., 9-7s. Low water, 2-4m., 2-29s.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October last was 2,829, and the daily average 91, the total number of new admissions being 1,313—Parsees 870, Hindus 318, and other castes 125. The total number of children vaccinated was 151.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF HOUSES.—On Thursday afternoon the east wall of the second floor of a house, belonging to one Luximee, a woman, situated in a lane off Bapty Road, collapsed and fell on the roof of an adjoining house, belonging to one Goolam Hoosein Mahomedally, causing the whole of the roof and the structure as far as the first floor to collapse. Two Mahomedan females and a Hindu female named Rambhuran Fazee were buried in the debris. The former sustained slight bruises to his arms and body, and was detained at the J. J. Hospital for treatment, and the latter was examined by the house-surgeon and allowed to go home.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By permission of Major S. Gore-Brown and officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Victoria Garden, this evening, at 5-30:—

Inno di Guerra	E Bricol
Dant	Excelsior M W Balfe
Valse	The Goodsheen P Bucalossi
Se ection	Dorothy W Winterbotton
Polka	Ilie Farrell
Quadrille	From I Trovatore Malfgiani

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THEFT ON BOARD THE INDIA.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Wash, Third Presidency Magistrate, Hasan Pasha and Shadat Budhu, lascars on board the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, were charged with theft of two straps of leather, belonging to Captain Hutchinson, a passenger by the same vessel. Mr. Shields, Superintendent, P. and O. Company, said that when the mail steamer India was discharging her cargo at the Ballard Pier that morning, when Captain Hutchinson complained to him that he had lost two leather straps. The Superintendent at once ordered a search of the person of Hilabourers, and the stolen property was found with the accused. The accused pleaded that they found the straps lying on the ground, and thinking they were of no use to others, they took one each and tied them round their waists. The magistrate sentenced the accused to fourteen days rigorous imprisonment.

A CONVICT IN THE DOCK; DISCREPANCIES IN EVIDENCE.—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the charge of cheating preferred against Ramshanker Shivram, a member of the golden gang, who is now undergoing a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment, in connection with a Hindu charge of cheating. In giving the decision his Worship said that the charge was not proved. Even if the complainant's evidence was to be accepted as true it did not prove that accused falsely represented to him that the beads were made of brass. The beads were not given to complainant by the accused, but the property was given to him by one Chatarbhuj who practically effected the sale. There were material discrepancies between the statement made by complainant in the information and the facts mentioned in his evidence. The case was therefore dismissed.

A MARWAREE HEAVILY FINED.—At the Mazgaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case of Seth Gungarain Pansetti, a tea and coffeeshop keeper of Duncan Road, prosecuted one Poonamsundra Premsukh, a Marwaree money-lender, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 80. From the information filed by the complainant, it appears that about two years ago the complainant pledged the ornaments with the Marwaree, who is a Bhatia by caste, at his place of business in Duncan Street, and raised from him Rs. 45. About thirteen months ago complainant paid interest on the accused due on that amount. The accused then proceeded to his native country, where he remained for about six months. On his return to Bombay complainant went to the accused and offered to redeem the ornaments pledged to him. The accused put him off for about a month and a half, and finally told him to do what he liked. After the evidence was recorded, the accused in his defence stated that about four months ago he complained to him to redeem the ornaments, but as he had no money to do so, he told accused to sell them off, and accordingly disposed of them. The magistrate ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150, and directed that Rs. 100 out of the fine should be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CAUSING HURT.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barnett charged Nowrang Hoosenbux, a Mahomedan labourer, with causing hurt to Lutchmee, a Hindu woman, by striking her on the head by means of a piece of timber. On the 12th instant, the prosecutrix was engaged on board a pgow, at Tank Bundar, in removing pieces of timber from the vessel. She saw the accused walking along the Tank Bundar, muttering something to himself and staring at the woman. She became afraid of him why he was abusing and staring at her. She also asked him to get out of her way, as she was carrying a load on her head. The accused turned round and abused her. The woman returned the abuse, and a scuffle ensued. The accused picked up a piece of timber and struck the prosecutrix on the head, 1 fleeting a wound about two inches long. This took place at the edge of the water, and the accused was thereupon sent her down into the sea. A number of labourers jumped after her and rescued her from drowning. The wound was dressed at the J. J. Hospital, and the accused was given in police custody. In defence he pleaded that the prosecutrix struck him with a piece of timber ripped off from the sea, and the piece of timber falling on her she was injured. The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DONATIONS TO THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

MR. DARASHA R. CHICHGUR, honorary secretary to the Parsee Girls' Schools Association, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the institution. Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, O.I.E., has by way of commemorating the memory of his wife, the late Lady Adenwalla, paid a sum of Rs. 2,000 to meet the expenses of conducting a class to be called after her name for two years, for the purpose of teaching the girls of the institution the art of cutting and mending dresses and general tailoring business. Mr. Cowasjee has also subscribed a sum of Rs. 150 towards the general funds of the Association. Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash has made a donation of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of his wife, the late Bai Avabai, by awarding annually two scholarships in domestic economy and Kindergarten from the interest accruing on the amount. Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Bhownuggree has presented Rs. 1,200 for providing from the interest annual scholarships or prizes for proficiency in practical cookery. Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Tata has presented Rs. 600, in memory of Bai Cooverbai Cowasjee Tata for free studentships and scholarships to successful girls. By way of perpetuating the memory of the late Bai Avabai, the mother of Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw Wacha, her husband, has given Rs. 500 for annual prizes in religious and moral instructions and domestic economy and kindergarten subjects. The donors of the above schools conducted by the Association have contributed Rs. 175 to provide for annual prizes for ten years in the name of the late Bai Soonabai Sorabjee Daver, a teacher of the institution, who died during the plague. The treasurer of Lodge Rising Star of Western India has sent Rs. 97 for prizes to be given in the name of the late Bai Awabai Mirwangjee Bhownuggree to students who have acquired proficiency in domestic economy and kindergarten work. Rs. 50 were received for giving prizes in the name of Bai Meroni Jamasjee Wadia for proficiency in sewing. Vazir Saheb Ibrahim Lutif of the Maldive Islands has presented through Mr. K. N. Kabraji Rs. 30 for prizes. Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Kabraji contributed Rs. 25 for a similar purpose. Mr. J. C. Cama has given a prize to be awarded to the student who has studied the art of cutting the votes.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND QUARANTINE.

THE following further letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, to the Chairman of the Plague Committee, under date November 12:—

SIR,—The Committee of the Chamber have had before them, at a special meeting, held to-day, your private letter of yesterday's date addressed to the Chairman of together with a copy of your letter No. 815, of 6th instant, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, with its accompaniments, on the subject of the proposal to bar pass quarantine against all arrivals into Bombay by road and rail (in addition to the existing quarantine against arrivals by sea) from plague infected areas up country.

As mentioned to you in my previous letter of 1st October, 1897, the Committee of the Chamber in considering this question have always been animated by a desire to aid any movement likely, in the opinion of the expert authorities, to prevent a recrudescence of the plague in Bombay; and while with the information which they then had before them the majority of the Committee found themselves unable to accord unqualified support to the proposal for the imposition of quarantine in the form described, they are now unanimously of opinion that the additional information and evidence laid before them in the papers under acknowledgment have caused an entirely different complexion on the situation.

From the experience obtained during the past month, it is apparent that not only has there been definite and convincing evidence of the importation, to a serious extent, of plague cases into Bombay from outside infected districts, which was not previously available, but it is also evident that the type of the disease in many of the infected areas is of a much more virulent and contagious character than that prevalent in Bombay itself. With these facts before them, the Committee, as I have already stated, are unanimously of opinion that no considerations of trade should be allowed to stand in the way of the benefits which the medical authorities and your Committee anticipate as likely to accrue from the imposition of quarantine; and they will only be too glad, on behalf of the Chamber, to render any assistance in their power towards carrying out such regulations as may be imposed for rendering it effectual.—I have, &c., JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years grey ness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

MURDERED AND THROWN INTO A FISH BASKET.

IMPERATRIX VS. MAHADU RAGHU JUJTAR AND THREE OTHERS.

THE four accused appealed from a decision of Mr. G. A. Kincaid, Acting Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in October last, convicted them of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. G. B. Reis (for Mr. N. V. Bhat) appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. Lowndes, with Mr. Kirloskar, appeared for the other accused; while the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The four accused (and two others who were acquitted and discharged by the Session Judge) were charged with the murder of Rama Bala, in the district of Satara, on the 17th August last. It appeared that, on that night, the deceased left his house when he was quite well. Two days later, his body was found lying, head downwards, inside a fish basket, into which it was tied with a coir rope. The medical evidence showed that the deceased died, not of drowning, but of the shock caused by blows. If the head had been caught inside the basket, it would have been impossible that it could not have, during or by snags or floating timber. It was impossible to reconcile death by misadventure with the coir rope that fastened the body to the basket. On the day before the crime, accused 4 and 5 took beds on No. 1, and suggested that he, being on good terms with the deceased, should entice him to a dinner; and that then they should beat him. No. 1 acted on this plan. On the following day, the deceased was invited to the meal, and the other accused joined the party. After dinner Nos. 4 and 5 threw themselves on the deceased, and No. 6 held his legs. No. 3 then strangled the deceased with a running noose. Nos. 4, 5, and 6 took the body to the river and forced it into a fish basket. The force first swam on a float into the stream, where they let their burden go. The first accused removed the traces of the meal. He had enticed the deceased, and helped the other accused to dispose of the body. The Sessions Judge found four of the accused guilty, and acquitted and discharged the other two.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said: There is no doubt that Rama was murdered, but the direct evidence as to who murdered him is very weak. The two alleged eye-witnesses, Pandu and Dhondi, are entitled to no credit whatever on account of the discrepancy and false accounts they have given. The confession of the first accused, Mahadu, may be accepted as giving a true account of the manner in which Rama met his death, though the part which that accused played is naturally made to appear slight. It tallies with the other evidence that he it was who induced Rama to go with him to the place where he was killed, and though it does not admit any direct act of violence it shows that the accused was present aiding in and abetting the murder. It is a confession of murder, as such it proves the guilt of this accused, and it can be considered against the co-accused. There is evidence that the 4th accused, Shiddhu, suggested that Rama should be invited, and he helped to get the deceased and Nos. 4 and 5 together. This shows, we think, clearly that he was one of the murderers. There is no sufficient proof that the accused 2 and 3, Krishna and Tukaram, were present or took any part in the murder. In the state of the evidence which discloses no motive for the crime, we consider that Ramu is said by the hospital assistant to have died from shock rather than from any dangerous wound or from strangulation, we think that we ought not to uphold the capital sentence. We sentence accused 1 and 4, Mahadu and Shiddhu, to transportation for life. We acquit accused 2 and 3, Krishna and Tukaram, and order their discharge.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving his judgment, said: I concur in thinking that the convictions of accused Nos. 1 and 4 should be confirmed, but that the sentence should be commuted to transportation for life. I also agree in holding that accused Nos. 2 and 3 must be acquitted. The confession of accused No. 1, supported as it is by the statements of the witnesses who prove that it was he who induced Ramu to go to the field, leaves no room for doubt as to his being one of the murderers. Accused No. 1 admitted that he was present at the murder, but he denied having taken any actual part in it. He, however, admitted having helped to conceal the body, which it is not likely he would have done if he had not assisted at the murder, and he is implicated in the confession of accused No. 4. The 3rd and 6th accused are in a different position. The Sessions Judge rightly treated Dhondi as an untrustworthy witness, but appears to have given no place Pandu in the same category. He is in the service of Vithu, the brother of the deceased, and it would, therefore, be his place of business to be in Satara Street, and raised from him Rs. 45. About thirteen months ago complainant paid interest on the accused due on that amount. The accused then proceeded to his native country, where he remained for about six months. On his return to Bombay complainant went to the accused and offered to redeem the ornaments pledged to him. The accused put him off for about a month and a half, and finally told him to do what he liked. After the evidence was recorded, the accused in his defence stated that about four months ago he complained to him to redeem the ornaments, but as he had no money to do so, he told accused to sell them off, and accordingly disposed of them. The magistrate ordered the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150, and directed that Rs. 100 out of the fine should be paid to the complainant as compensation.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court which commences to-day, with six cases on the calendar, implicating seven prisoners, six of whom are Hindus and one a Native Christian. The first case is that of Shankrer Vishwanauth Kelkar, editor, and Gangadhar Gopal Pimpalkar, printer and publisher of the *Poonat Vaibhav* newspaper, who are charged with exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection towards Government. On the 22nd July a jury were unable to agree to a verdict except by a majority of five to four at the last Sessions, and in which Mr. Justice Strachey presided. The second is a similar case against Anandah Waman Lele, editor of the *Mahratta Vrit* newspaper, published at Saisara, which was ordered by Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade to be transferred to the Bombay Sessions. There is one case of murder by a native Christian, Sadhu Singh, committed by him of one of criminal breach of trust as a servant; and one of attempting house-breaking by night. One case has been committed by Mr. R. Bruce, Second Presidency Magistrate of Satara; one by Mr. W. Webb; two by Mr. S. B. Spencer, who for a time acted as Fourth Presidency Magistrate; and two by Mr. Crummy, who have been held to bail by order of the High Court. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Shankrer Vishwanauth Kelkar and Sakharam Gopal Parandekar, editor and printer and publisher respectively of the *Poona Vaibhav*, held to bail by order of the High Court in August last, for the offence of exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.

2. Kashinath Waman Lele, editor of the *Mahratta Vrit*, committed by Mr. S. S. Ranade to the Sessions last, for attempting to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India.

3. Madhawjee Mohanjee, a Hindu, held to bail by order of the High Court on the 4th October last, for criminal breach of trust as a servant.

4. James Gasper, committed by Mr. W. Webb, Presidency Magistrate, for the offence of murder under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

5. Tulsiram Sonarjee, a Hindu, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer, Presidency Magistrate, on the 20th October last, for the offence of house-breaking by night and hurt by means of a dangerous weapon.

6. Krishnarao Hanmanta, a Hindu, committed by Mr. S. B. Spencer on the 30th November, 1896, for cheating, attempting to cheat and forgery, under sections 420, 511 and 417 of the Indian Penal Code.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TRAIBJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

98,96.—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chhogmal and others vs Monomohun Samal Varani—Payne G and S.

135-1040,95.—Peerjojee R and K—Goculchand Rabadurmal and others vs Ramjiraopayen Mukhsai and another—Bhalakatkar and K.

247,97.—Parsee G and Jamsetjee Hormusjee Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sukalchand and others—Edgelow and G.

5,97.—Cassim M and M—Kallandas Ramjee vs Bhaidas Thakordas and another—Bhashankar and R.

337,96.—Nana and H—Gool Jabhai Hammamal and others vs Macabhai Premabhai—Mathai and J.

344,96.—Shahibai W and Nagindas Ghellabhai and another vs Luximibai Saheb—Ardesir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

307,97.—Parsee G and S—Cambata Gangadhar Ranade vs Bhagwand Muchand and another—Wadia and G, and reinst it and I—Part heard.

297,97.—Ardesir H and D—The Standard Mill Co Ld vs Trimbak Gangadhar Ranade—Payne G and S. Part heard.

113,96.—Cashinath and V—Kesoji Manajee Mistry vs Goolam Hoosein Somjee and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

636,96.—Nathuram B and Noble—Keshaw Raghowjee and another—Bhalchandra Keshaw Ravut and others—In person. Part heard.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

1.—RECRUITS are requested to parade in marching order at the Riding School on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m.

2.—The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, at 6-30 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th inst.

Dress Marching Order with Jack boots, haversacks rolled.

3.—There will be shooting at Colaba on Saturday next, the 20th inst., from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding.

November 18th, 1897.

THE Government of the Punjab is about to issue instructions, under orders from the Government of India, prohibiting the natives of the Kohat district from carrying arms within such distance of our military posts and lines of communications within the frontier as may be agreed upon by the local civil and military authorities.

THE Kashmir State police have, under the orders of the British Resident, arrested a man who is said to be the murderer of the late Pandit Lekh Ram of Lahore, whose assassination caused so much considerable excitement in the province in March last. The man has been brought to Rawalpindi, where he has been identified by the mother and widow of the Pandit as his murderer.

IT is stated that Prince Mahomet Ali, brother of the Khedive, has become engaged to a young American lady, and that to obtain his brother's consent to the marriage he has offered to re-nounce his rights as heir presumptive to the Khedivate. The Khedive, and his mother are believed to be quite as likely to accrue from the imposition of quarantine; and they will only be too glad, on behalf of the Chamber, to render any assistance in their power towards carrying out such regulations as may be imposed for rendering it effectual.—I have, &c.,

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years grey ness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0	4
B Ma-ivie, Chuckis and Umarkhadi	4a5	0	24
C Market & Khaubhawada	2a	1	23
D Cowasjee Patel Street	0	0	4
E Mozgaum, Kamathipura, and Byculla	5c	1	27
F Parel	0	0	4
G Mahim	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	14
Total	12	8	105
Same date last year	20	11	113
Total mortality same date 1895			72

Total plague deaths to date... 13,380 11,276

a One recent arrival from Bhoopal, per s. s. Sabarmati.
b One recent arrival per s. s. Sabarmati.
c One recent arrival from Poreibunder, per s. s. Sabarmati.
d One recent arrival from up-country (Poona, Gopegaum.)

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Death	1

EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

Four hundred and twelve passengers, who arrived in Bombay from Poona by six trains, on Thursday, between the hours of 4-30 a.m. and 8 p.m., were detained at the Byculla Station, and escorted by the police to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp. The Plague Committee having decided to quarantine all intermediate and third-class passengers coming to Bombay from all stations between Asoud and Palghur. 31 passengers who came here yesterday morning, by the Ahmedabad mail and the passenger trains were detained at the Grant Road Station and conveyed under police escort to the Wari Bunder Camps. Some of the passengers held tickets for stations on the G. I. P. Railway via Dadur junction, but they were not allowed to proceed on their journey. Mr. Crummy, Deputy Commissioner, was present at the station to superintend the arrangements and procured back victorias for the sick and infirm passengers, while the others were escorted to the camp by the police.

There were, yesterday, detained in the Wari Bunder Camp 1,934 persons, including 423 railway passengers, and 385 in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the several plague hospitals was as under, yesterday:—Arthur Road, 62; Government House, Parel, 32; Grant Road, 16; Jain (Bouleshwar), 9; Pedder, 2; Dariasthan, 10; Don Tad, 3; and Nizampoora, 2.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From these reports it appears that one case of plague was discovered in the Fort, where the patients had arrived only six days previously. Four cases of fever and two cases of plague were reported from Mandvie, Chuckis, Dongree, and Oomercarry localities. They were removed to different hospitals.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that on the 18th instant there were thirteen fresh cases in that state, nine deaths were recorded outside the town, and two in the hospitals. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 71.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,632, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,427, making a total of 5,059 persons. Departures by sea 996, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,630, making a total of 4,626 persons.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 16th November 1897 were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—Rivers at Kotri on 15th, 6 feet 8 inches against 6 feet 7 inches same date last year. Kharif reaping continues over. Rabi cultivation continues. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices of foodgrains steady.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting general. Rabi cultivation sprouting in some places. Prices high, but steady. Locusts in one taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops almost finished. Locusts injured crops in five talukas. Rabi operations progressing. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvesting and threshing. Rabi sowings advancing. Water supply sufficient in Begari and Nurwah. Locusts in Thul and Shahdadpur in injuring crops. Fodder sufficient. Price of bajri fallen by 1 seer; of jowari risen by 5 chataks and of rice by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thul.—Kharif harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Locusts in Dipla, Khipra, Sanghar and Mirpur damaged kharif crops. Rabi sowings in good condition. Fodder ample.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 13th November 1897).—No rain during week. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary; jowari 36 seers, bajri 32 seers 60 tolas, wheat 18 seers, gram 28 seers, second sort, 7 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder plentiful. Prices stationary.

Kaira.—(For week ending 15th November 1897).—No rain during week. Reaping of

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 2. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—BAKER AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Jewellery of any description or design. Brides' Necklaces or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Studs, Gun Metals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. All articles manufactured under European supervision. Engraving, monograms, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—BAKER and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. McIntyre's Furniture, Cottage Piano, McCabe's Cycle, Gent's Humberette Bicycle, etc., near Elphinstone Road Station, Parel, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Thorne's Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

FRENCH PERFUMERY and SOAPS by Le Grand, FOR SALE, in small lots to suit purchasers at very LOW RATES, to close a consignment. Cash only.—HOGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

XMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—A Choice Collection of INDIAN JEWELLERY, Silver wares, Sandalwood and Ivory Boxes for Presentation, Moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—One Brand-New LADY'S CYCLE "LADE HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Rear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 320.—H. NURSEWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Small Collection of HEALTHY PLANTS, Palms, Ferns, Oleander, Fine Anthuris Lilies, &c, Cost Rs. 25. Apply "B. B." care of this Paper.

THE BUNGALOW, HIGH TERRACE, at Bandora Point, facing the sea, is TO LET, from 1st December. Apply to present tenant, Mr. H. WOLFF.

TABLE ORNAMENTS, Figures, Flower Vases, Flower Pots, Toilet Sets, &c., Choicest Novelties to hand by every Mail. Inspection solicited. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-8; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-4; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-0; Flowery Pekoe Rs. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Rs. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOUND an open-faced GOLD WATCH with initials on the back, made by Marcus and Co., Bombay. On number and initials being given and expenses paid the Watch will be given up.—Address "X. L." care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL—1896 "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 12-8 "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CHURCHILL and CHURCHILL, Market, Waldemar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, having experience of Electric Lighting. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to Messrs. DHOWJEE CHOWNA and Co., No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE New Patent PHŒNIX, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 Metal tunes and 24 Steel reeds, Rs. 55 with case complete. Expressly manufactured to suit the Indian climate. Tunes can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glas. Fine rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel enjoys the best position in Poona, Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes, walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Rooms, Rooms are bright, airy and accomodious. It is open-aired, with convenient drawing-room and large, cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 8 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "BOA," care of this Paper.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion and Secretary combined in comfortable home. References kindly permitted to the Editor, Bombay Gazette," or Mrs. CLARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," Thackeray's Circulating Library, Poona.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. GRIP & Co., Ltd., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 4-8 per case.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

2-3-4 THE WEEK.

5 Testimonial to the Rev. A. H. Bowman.

6-7-8-9-10-11 The Tirah Expedition—Gurkha Pinch—Some Incidents of the Campaign—Taking the Sarandar Pass.

12 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Politicals and the Khyber—MILITARY NEWS.

13 LEADING ARTICLES: The Frontier Policy—The Financial Outlook for the New Year—The Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill.

14 LEADING ARTICLE: The State of Cutch.

15 LEADING ARTICLES: Indian History in State Aided Schools—Black-wood's Magazine.

16 The State Prosecutions.

17 Fancy Bazaar at the Cathedral School—Simla and the Frontier—Sad Poisoning Fatality at Delhi—Fire on the Cotton Green at Colaba.

18-19-20 The City Mortality—Reviews.

21 SPORTING NEWS—Prospects of the Racing Season—Tapti Valley Railway—Municipal Standing Committee—Arrival of the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.

22 The Plagues and the Parsees—A Policeman Stabbed by an Accused in Custody—Singular Charge of Incivility.

23 The Serious Charge Against a Soldier—The Famine.

24 A Branch Case of Culpable Homicide—Bombay Port Trust—The Kadmi High Priest—The Question of Quarantine.

25-26 Indian Crop Prospects—Rewual.

26-27 MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—MISCELLANEOUS—High Court.—Appellate Side—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazette—Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—Opium Revenue.

28 ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—Bombay Price Current—Bombay Market Rep'ts.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

THE principal feature in our business week has been the violent fluctuations in Exchange, due mainly to the operations of native speculators who get the market into their hands with the usual demoralizing consequences. Rates for Bank Paper and Credits soon showed a decline of 3-16d. from those quoted in our last weekly report and close this evening at a decline of 9-32d. therefrom; Mercantile Bills having been scarce throughout the week. The principal transactions in Produce have been considerable purchases of ready old stuff, and a few forward contracts by the mills; exporters having taken only a little ready new Cotton of the earliest growths, which has just begun to arrive. The Money Market is easy, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper has been firm, and the price of 3 1-2 per Cents has advanced 5-8ths per cent; Threes being nominally one per cent. lower. Freights, which were quiet but steady in the earlier part of the week, have latterly become firmer, and rather higher rates are now asked. A fair business has been done in imports this week; but prices have ruled a shade lower, in presence of rather heavy stocks.

MONEY has remained easy, and the rates of discount at the Presidency Bank, and outside, are unchanged. The Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday again showed but little change in the items of which it is composed, except in the case of Bills Discounted, which had diminished by over 18 lakhs; and of Private Deposits, from which there had been withdrawals to the amount of some 12½ lakhs. There was a small decrease in Loans, and altogether the falling off in trade requirements was 7 3-4 lakhs, compared with a diminution of 17¼ lakhs in the week preceding. In Government Deposits there was a not decrease of Rs. 61,500, against an increase of 144 lakhs disclosed in the previous Return.

The ease in the market continuing, the Bank of Bombay reduced its rate by one per cent. yesterday, making the minimum 6 per cent., it having remained at 7 per cent. since the 8th September last, when it was raised to that level. The rate in the open market is now 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling last mail day at 1s. 3½d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 22-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper and rates receded 1-32d., all round, the Banks having been unwilling sellers; but re-sales were offered afterwards. Firm in tone on the 4th, rates opened at 1s. 3 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. In the early part of the day there was no enquiry, and only a moderate amount was obtained at 1s. 3 9-16d. by speculators who then continued buying for November-December delivery at 1s. 3 17-32d., and finally at 1s. 3¼d., with the usual effect of demoralizing the market. A few Mercantile Bills were placed at 1s. 3 11-16d.; but this class of Paper was scarce. There was a quiet feeling in the market the following day, with 1s. 3 15-32d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates once receded 1-16d., all round, from this level; a few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 3 19-32d., for ready delivery, after which re-sales were offering, and rates became 1-32d. firmer. The market was steady in tone on Wednesday at 1s. 3 15-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 5-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were offered and placed at 1s. 3¼d. to some extent, and later on some enquiry sprang up, when rates receded 1-32d. Yesterday rates were weak at 1s. 3 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were again in the open market, and Wire Transfer became obtainable at 1s. 3 11-32d., and Demand at 1s. 3 3-8d. To-day, the market opened quiet at 1s. 3 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits; the latter rate has again been offered but little business has transpired on that tone; while for Bank Paper a strong demand again set in from speculators, and the market gradually receded to 1s. 3 9-32d., at which a little was reported. Re-sales in lots could not again, and the market closed steadier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-32d.	"
" 3 mo sight	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Credits 4 do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	"
Documents 3 do.	1s. 3 1-2d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
France 3 do.	192 2-4	"
Do. 6 do.	192 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened firm in tone last Saturday at 98 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 7-8 for the Settlement, with 92 for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market continued firm at 98 3-8 for Money and 98 1-2 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; Threes were unchanged at 92. For 3 1-2 per Cents, rates were given on Tuesday at 98¼ for both Cash and the Settlement, with 91¾ for 3 per Cents. On Wednesday the market opened at 98 1-16 for Cash, and 98 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, at which rates business was done in an improving market, prices having left off at 98 3-16 for Money and 98 1-8 for Account; Threes recovered to 92, nominal. Steady in tone yesterday, rates opened at a further advance for 3½ per Cents at 98¼ for Cash, and 98 7-16 for this month's Settlement, at which level they also closed; 92, nominal, was again quoted for Threes. The Market has been firm to-day, and 3½ per Cents have advanced to 98⅝ for Money and 98¼ for Account, which are our closing rates, with Threes still quoted at 92, nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 120. Port Trust Bonds are quoted at 102.

SHARES.—There has been more movement noticeable in prices, which have this week shown a tendency to favour sellers as much as buyers. In Mill Scrip the changes are mostly advances, but in Presses they are all declines without exception. We have to report an advance of Rs. 50 each, in Madra United, and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10, in Morarji Gooculdas; of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba Land and Mill, Currimjee Jaffer and Dawood, and Ginning and of Rs. 3 1-2 in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Ripon; of Rs. 20 each, in Sun and James Greaves; of Rs. 15 each, in City of Bombay and Hindustan; of Rs. 10 each in Alliance and Central India; of Rs. 8 in Swadeshi, and of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian. In Presses Sind and Punjab are Rs. 100 higher; Fort, Rs. 40; Mofussil, New Berar, and Sind, Rs. 5 each; and New Indian, Rs. 2 1-2, while Khangaum, are Rs. 15 lower. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah, have advanced Rs. 50 in the 1st issue and Rs. 5 in the second; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 10; while, on the other hand, Marcks and Co., have declined Rs. 1 1-2; Alcock Ashdown, Rs. 5; and Bidham Pile, Rs. 3. In Banks, Bank of Bombay, have declined Rs. 1 1-2; and Madras United, Rs. 15.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a moderate demand throughout the week for staple *Grey Goods* and a fair business has been done on slightly easier terms. Up-country buyers have been much less in the market and have been buying in a hand-to-mouth way. Dealers, on the other hand have been willing sellers, Stocks being rather large. *In Bleached Dyed, Turkey-Red* and *Printed* Goods only a moderate business has transpired at current rates. *Locality-made* Goods are steady and unchanged in value. The week's clearances from the Bunder have amounted to about 2,900 packages; and of *Local* about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been quiet, and prices are as quoted last week. Sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the last week are given at 9,000 bales. Exchange after going up to 153 has declined to 150. Here, a large business has been reported, at lower rates, and the market closing steady at the following official quotations, the week's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales.

Twist	No.	Mule, As.		Nom.
"	10s	"	4 1-8 = 4 3-8	"
"	16s	"	4 5-16 = 4 3-4	"
"	12s	"	4 1-2 = 5	"
"	15s	"	5 1-8 = 5 5-8	"
"	20s	"	5 5-16 = 5 3-4	"
"	24s	"	6 = 6 1-8	"
"	30s	"	6 3-4 = 7 1-4	"
"	40s	"	8 3-4 = 9	"

METALS.—There has been a fair enquiry for Braziers' Copper which has advanced to Rs. 46¼ per cwt. Yellow Metals being unchanged in value at Rs. 38 per cwt. Staffordshire Bar Iron is unchanged at Rs. 53-4 per ton; and Swedish Bars, at Rs. 53-4, both being quiet in tone with only a moderate business passing.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of "Seebpore Bengal," November shipment, at Rs. 12 per ton; and there have been sellers forward for "Cardiff," January-April shipment, at Rs. 17½ per ton; for "Davison's West Hartley," at Rs. 16½; and for "Bengal," December-January, at Rs. 13¾ per ton. The market is firm in tone; we quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	*Nil*	
West "	Rs. 16 1-2	per ton.
Australian	*Nil*	
Powell's	" 13 3-4 to 17 1-2	"
Cardiff	" 13 3-4 to 17 1-2	"
Japan	*Nil*	"
Bengal	" 13 1-4	"
Ingraoni, Rly. Daily, seabore	*Nil*	"
	" 13 1-4	"
Sanctoria	*Nil*	"
Deshagur	" 13 3-4	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Exports of this staple have been quite out of the market on most days during the past week; but latterly they have taken a few hundred bales of Bengal and the earliest growths of Oomrawattee which have begun to come to market in small quantities. Local consumers, however, were considerable buyers at the end of last week of ready old stuff, mainly, Oomra and Dholleras kinds, and since old Broach, Comptas, and Dharwar on about the level of previous sales, and they contracted for some new Oomra kinds and Dholleras description for January-February and May delivery, respectively. The tone of the market has been quiet to steady and prices generally have shown no movement to speak of.

Below we give particulars of the first arrivals of the new Cotton crop showing Receipts, chiefly Bengal, 44,300 bales, compared with 2,200 bales arrived in the same time last season.

At Bellary the Cotton plants were reported by wire on Monday to need fine weather, but otherwise the advices from the districts were again of a favourable character, a few cents of rain which had fallen at Oomrawattee (where Cotton was arriving in small quantities) had done no harm, and no more rain was expected. Picking and arrivals at the marts were proceeding in most of the districts of the Oomra circle; at Broach the plants were flourishing and advanced in flower; and in the Dholleras circle also they continued to flourish in seasonable weather.

There is nothing to add to the above advices regarding the condition of the Cotton crop now being harvested in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, the official reports wired yesterday continuing to be of a favourable tenor.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Bengal, Fine		Rs.	143—2 7-8d.
Do.	December 1897	"	146—2 31-32d.
Do. Fully good		"	133—2 5-64.
Do. do.	December 1898	"	136—2 25-32d.
Do Good	Nil	"	
Bolatee, Fine		"	
Do. Fully Good		"	140—2 7-32d.
Do. do.	January 1898	"	143—2 21-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		"	141—2 29-32d.
Do. do.	January 1898	"	145
Oomra, Fully Good		"	143—2 7-64.
Dholleras, Fine		"	Nil
Do. do.	April May 1898	"	109—3 13-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	135—3 1-64.
Do. do.	April-May 1898	"	150—3 1-64.
Do. Good		"	152—3 1-32d.
Do. do.	May 1898	"	156—3 3-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good		"	Nil
Westerns		"	"
Broach, Fine		"	
Do. do.	March 1898	"	179—3 17-32
Do. Good		"	
Do. do.	March 1898	"	176—3 15-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	800	38,000
Berar	1,000	4,500
Khandeish	300	6,500
Hingunghat	100	300
	2,200	44,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
for the week	2,933	23,58	37,652
From 1st Jan. to 18th November	1,383,598	1,736,000	1,458,739
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	122	12,698	
From 1st Jan. to 18th November	482,140	732,441	531,574
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	1,044	193	423
From 1st Jan. to 18th November	431,370	324,824	146,549

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	35,705	50,531	85,874
Do. from 1st January to 18th Nov.	1,618,204	3,771,571	4,621,831
Linseed for the week	13,511	10,010	17,454
Do. from 1st January to 18th Nov.	447,842	3,421,507	2,949,738
Rapeseed for the week	10,133	11,205	12,555
Do. from 1st January to 18th Nov.	1,809,930	1,252,292	2,077,416
Gingellyseed for the week	55,501	37,959	112,801
Do. from 1st January to 18th Nov.	545,775	1,043,135	1,035,954

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	14,030
Do. from 1st January to 18th Nov.	2,913	1,429,572	2,450,306
Linseed for the week	4,000	6,429	40,383
Do. from 1st January to 18th Nov.	643,039	3,115,618	2,548,089
Rapeseed for the week	2,001	2,003	...
Do. from 1st January to 18th Nov.	1,094,429	1,300,430	1,755,049
Gingellyseed for the week	39,340	25,918	91,913
Do. from 1st January to 18th Nov.	532,931	1,112,406	1,180,949

WHEAT AND SEEDS Supplies continuing to be upon a very small scale, but little business has transpired in these markets, the tone of which has been very quiet, with prices generally unchanged. We quote:—

Gingellyseed, White	Rs.	7 14	0 per cwt.
Mixed	"	8 0	0 "
Linseed (bold)	"	6 11	0 "
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	"	8 0	0 "
Do. Brown Delhi	"	7 2	0 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore	"	7 1	0 "

Ready quotations for *Wheat* are nominal.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th November 1897, on 117·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	209	230	10	410
Or per mile of Railway	13	11	1	24
For corresponding 17 weeks of half-year.	4,845	3,351	87	8,283
Total for 18 weeks	5,045	3,581	97	8,723
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	284	254	2	550
Per mile of Ry. do.	17	15	...	32
Total to corresponding date do.	6,774	3,068	62	9,904

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 140
Decrease to date ..... " 1,321

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November 1897, on 1,677·29 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	2,10,000	4,000	3,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	125	2	196
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	19,88,776	31,78,916	1,04,468	51,72,160
Total for 18 weeks	21,02,776	33,88,916	1,04,468	56,00,160
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,437	2,24,797	6,594	3,30,828
Per mile of Ry. do.	60	134	4	198
Total to corresponding date do.	23,27,168	32,82,480	1,15,412	55,74,051

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2,828
Increase to date ..... " 26,109

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	74,000	1,52,000	4,000	2,40,000
Or per mile of Railway	161	331	9	521
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	15,08,426	21,49,919	69,328	37,27,673
Total for 18 weeks	15,82,426	23,11,919	73,328	39 67,673
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	88,522	1,46,105	1,234	2,36,212
Per mile of Ry do.	192	317	3	512
Total to corresponding date do.	16,96,847	22,99,858	81,330	40,78,196

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 3,788
Decrease to date ..... " 1,10,523

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th November 1897, on 146·31 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	12,600	90	15,690
Or per mile of Railway	21	90	...	111
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	81,885	1,70,922	1,791	2,33,071
Total for 18 weeks	84,885	1,82,522	1,811	2,49,291
Comparison

EGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

KEY'S COMPLIANCE WITH AUSTRIAN DEMANDS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

tatement that the Sultan has ordered full ance with Austria's demand is confirmed.

THE CRETAN BLOCKADE.

German Naval detachment is leaving Crete, eleasing a cruiser for service elsewhere.

LIGHT OF A CHINESE GARRISON.

is stated that on the Germans landing at Kiaochau the Garrison there, which is 5,000 strong, fled.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

Nov. 19.

The Dreyfus affair is causing intense excitement in Paris.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

The semi-official *Post* of Berlin says that whatever may be China's reply, the German force landed at Kiaochau will remain there for a considerable time, and that winter barracks for the men are to be built there.

THE *TIMES* ON LORD WOLSELEY'S PROPOSALS.

The *Times*, in discussing the remedies proposed by Lord Wolseley for the deplorable condition of the Army, says that it simply means spending more money, and that the country is prepared to do this, but has lost all confidence in the War Office. The *Times* says the matter must be removed from its hands, and studied by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and Lord Lansdowne.

OPINION OF THE *STANDARD*.

The *Standard* approves of Lord Wolseley's proposed remedies, and believes the offer of better terms to recruits is the only way to increase their number.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Nubia sailed for Bombay, to-day.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left here, at 10 p.m., yesterday.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 19.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, who was expected to arrive this evening from Mahableshwar, has changed his mind, and will arrive in Poona to-morrow, early morning, at 5 o'clock. His Excellency will entrain without alighting and continue his journey, leaving an hour later for Bombay.

The change is due to the present quarantine arrangements at Bombay, his Excellency being desirous to prevent his servants by mixing with others at Poona.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

VISIT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

There were 52 cases and 43 deaths in the City, to-day, of which 10 cases and 6 deaths occurred in the Bhowni Peith; 7 cases and 7 deaths in Sadasiv; 5 cases and 4 deaths in Sukerwar; 5 cases and 8 deaths in Shanwar, and 5 cases in the Vetal Peith.

The total mortality was 51.

In the Cantonment there were 32 cases and 29 deaths; two in the Subarban limits; and in the Poona district 12 cases and 9 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 45 were admitted, 20 discharged cured, and 32 died, leaving 469 under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 7 were admitted, 3 discharged cured, 9 died, and 79 remain under treatment; in the Hindu, 7 were admitted, 6 died, and 62 remain; in the Native Temple Hospital 1 was admitted and 1 died, leaving 6; in the Parsee and Jew Hospitals 2 cases each; and in the Gujerati Hospital 11 cases.

CONDITION OF EUROPEAN PATIENTS.

All European patients are doing well, except Mr. Hammes and Mrs. Baker, who are seriously ill.

INSPECTION OF THE HOSPITALS.

Dr. Bainbridge, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, inspected the General Plague Hospital to-day, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements and the work carried out. There are now nine nurses working and eight more are expected shortly.

Dr. Bainbridge next inspected the Samoon Hospital and felt satisfied with the arrangements.

PRECAUTIONS AT DHARWAR, SATARA, AND MUNMAR.

About a hundred policemen have been ordered to proceed to Dharwar from Ratnagiri and Karwar districts.

In Satara there were few cases; and on this coming to the knowledge of the plague authority there, he wisely ordered four houses to be burnt, after taking the necessary steps to meet the requirements of the inmates who were thus rendered homeless.

All third-class passengers booking to Munmar and beyond will in future until further notice have their clothes and be themselves disinfected at Munmar.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Mann, Royal Engineers, is transferred from Poona Division to the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works. Captain Capper, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bombay Defences Division to Poona Division, Military Works. Major Mayne, Royal Engineers, on arrival in India, is posted to the Bombay Defences Division, Military Works. On return from leave in England, Lieutenant Grant, R.E., is posted to the Peshin Division. On return from Famine duty in the Public Works Department, Lieutenant Golding, R.E., is attached to the Quetta Division, Military Works.

Army Medical Staff—Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters, India, the undermentioned officers, on arrival from England, have been ordered to the Punjab Command, for temporary duty:—Surgeon-Major Dugdale and Griffiths, and Surgeon-Captain Pocock.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Captain Buller, No. 24 Company Eastern Division, now on leave of absence at Home, has been transferred to the 83rd Field Battery, R.A. Exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Wemyss, 53rd Field Battery, and Second Lieutenant Hughes, 17th Field Battery, R.A., provided the exchange does not entail extra expense to the State.

The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, will inspect certain Barracks and Hospitals in Bombay District, the details of which inspection will be arranged by the Principal Medical Officer of the District in consultation with the General Officer Commanding.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Chance, R. A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of District; Surgeon-Captain Moore, I. M. S.; and Lieutenant Krickenbeck, 4th Bombay Rifles.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India, from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Surgeon-Captain Johnston, I. M. S., officiating Medical Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, for 6 months (pension service fourth year commenced 28th July 1897); Lieutenant Phillips, Subaltern, No. 9th (Bombay) Mountain Battery, for six months (pension service tenth year commenced 17th February 18?); and Captain Vincent, Squadron Commander, 7th Bombay Lancers, for one year (pension service twelfth year commenced 25th August 189?.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—20th Hussar-Captain Dundas, 6 months, on private affairs, out of India. Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Thomson, an extension from 16th October to 15th December 1897, on medical certificate granted by the War Office. D. L. I. (2nd Bn.)—Lieutenant Lang, extension to the 30th November 1897, granted by the War Office. 2nd Bombay Grenadiers—Second-Lieutenant Luckhs, an extension till 16th January 1898, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India. (So much of Bombay Command Order No. 253 of 15th October and No. 600 of 8th November 1897, as refers to Second-Lieutenant Luckdt is hereby cancelled.)

The leave granted Captain Casement, 36th Field Battery, R.A., in mbay Command Order No. 317 of 1897, is hereby cancelled.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

OUR TROOPS AT THE BAGH.

CONTINUED FIRING INTO CAMP.

FEW CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAIDAN, Nov. 19.

Reports from the Bagh state that there were 33 casualties yesterday. The firing was kept up most of the night, but no casualties occurred after dark, and the night passed off quietly.

General Westmacott's Brigade marched to the Bagh to-day, leaving the Northamptons to strengthen the Third Brigade, now holding Maidan.

A foraging party, to-day, met with slight opposition, but no casualties occurred.

ATTACK BY SHARPSHOOTERS.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The Second Brigade, under General Gassolee, with the Head-quarters Staff and Divisional Troops of the First Division, moved yesterday morning from Maidan to Camp near Bagh. The force was opposed whilst pitching Camp by sharpshooters, who closed in from the north and down the spurs on the west of the Camp in a semi-circle, but our casualty was only one man wounded. The firing, however, was still going on towards evening.

General Westmacott's Brigade foraged yesterday west of Maidan Camp, and was fired into from the south and west, the enemy's attention to the north being occupied by the movement of General Gassolee's Brigade.

There seem to have been no casualties, however, and a good supply of fodder was brought in.

Maidan Camp itself was also fired into on Wednesday night, another Yorkshire Regiment private being wounded. The defence of Khanbar and Kukakhel villages responsible for the sniping were destroyed yesterday morning.

A picquet held by the Jhind Infantry at Mastura Camp was attacked on Wednesday night, one sepoy being wounded.

THE LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

THREE SNIPERS SHOT.

General Westmacott's foragers, yesterday, brought in a thousand mule-loads of supplies. They had two sepoys wounded.

The Yorkshireman who was wounded on Wednesday night in Maidan Camp was proceeding with his Company to take a post on picquet duty, when he was struck by a stray bullet. The 5th Gurkha Scouts afterwards killed three snipers.

The villages concerned in the attack on the Jhind Infantry post in Mastura Valley, on Wednesday night, had their defences destroyed the next morning.

TUESDAY'S CASUALTIES.

The casualty list of Tuesday's engagement shows the total killed and wounded as 74, of which eighteen are British.

The Head-quarters wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers left Kohat yesterday to join the Main Column at Maidan.

THE TRUE STORY OF WARA.

A NATIVE DESERTER CAPTURED.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Maidan, 18th November, says:—The 1st Division is moving to Bagh to-day, and the 4th Brigade with 2nd Division and Army Head-quarters to-morrow, 3rd Brigade follow, when all Commissariat stores have been moved.

Sir William Lockhart addressed the troops, yesterday evening, who had taken part in the Wara Expedition, and pointed out that although the Afridis were most skilful marksmen and skirmishers, and thoroughly acquainted with the country, our troops had the advantage in arms and five discipline. He said before long the troops would have an opportunity of paying off old scores. The Company of the 15th Sikhs did not lose their way on the evening of the 16th as at first thought. Half a company of Dorsets went back with the 36th Sikhs to help the 15th Sikhs and the other half company under Lieutenant Crooke was left to hold a knoll below the line of retreat and wait for the other company, which joined it under Lieutenant Hyles. There were now about 39 men and two officers, and the enemy surrounded them, and as officers considered the position untenable, it is impossible to imagine a picquet being twice reported as present after it had already been surrounded and destroyed by the enemy. The Wara Valley, where General Kempster has just advanced, lies due north of the Mastura Valley, and is inhabited by the Aka Khels.

There is doubtless a family reason for the donation of £1,000, which Sir William Cunliffe Brooks, the wealthy banker, has given to the fund for the wives, widows and children of the Gordon Highlanders. His eldest daughter and heiress is the wife of the Marquis of Huntly, the head of the Gordon clan. These funds for individual regiments are most invidious; rivalry on the field of battle is admirable, but it should end there. England expects that every man this day will do his duty, is the spirit that animates our soldiers and sailors on the eve of an action: and it will be an ill day if to this phrase be added: and every man expects England to get up a shilling subscription for him on the morrow. The capture of the Dargai heights is a most ill-fitted occasion for a display of penny-in-the-slot patriotism. The endowment of all ranks in the Prince of Wales ought to start a fund for the 36th Sikhs, Gurkhas, Mr. Thomas Hardy for the Dorsets, and the Queen of Chatsworth for the Derbyshires, for all these regiments did their duty nobly. In military circles, however, these funds, which can add no lustre to the gallantry of the recipients, will only add point to the old ribald adage:—"If a man wants to get on in the army, he should wear an indecent dress."—*C. & M. Gazette.*

Matters remain without much change in Tirah. The 26th instant is the day which will witness the next development for that is the date by which the Orakzai jirgahs have to announce the acceptance or rejection of the terms offered. The probability is that they will declare their acceptance. The interesting point now is whether the Zakka Khel Afridis will hold out indefinitely. If their *jirgah* does not come in shortly, orders should issue for the reoccupation of the Khyber line and the rapid movement of a column into the Bazar Valley, while General Westmacott brigade moves to Dwatoi and the Bara Valley. This would paralyze the clan, as their winter settlements are in the Bazar Valley.

The total casualties in the operations on the frontier (including the Malzar affair) from June 16th to November 8th were as follows:—Regimental Officers, killed 3 wounded 6: Regimental Other British and Native Regiments, 27 killed and 60 wounded: British rank and file, 59 killed and 240 wounded: Native Officers, 6 killed and 9 wounded: Native rank and file, 236 killed and 658 wounded: following, 9 officers killed and wounded: total, 339 killed and 1,016 wounded; or a grand total of 1,355 casualties. It may be noted that in the British regiments 5 officers have been killed and 20 wounded, while in the native regiments the figures are 18 and 30. The numbers wounded therefore correspond exactly.

Orders regarding the break up of the Tochi Field Force will not issue for the present, pending the result of the Tirah Expedition. The expedition into the Usman Khel country will be carried out in time and the districts on this side the Swat and Panjkora Rivers. It is expected to last only some ten days.—*Pioneer.*

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

FURTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 19.

The case against Damodher Hari Chapekar on a charge of murdering Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst was fixed for to-day for further hearing before Mr. Bonus, First Class Magistrate, Poona, at the Farashkana. But since Damodher's brother has not yet been arrested the police have found it necessary to obtain a fortnight's adjournment. The case was fixed for eleven o'clock, but the police quietly placed the accused Damodher before the magistrate before ten o'clock, and obtained an adjournment till the 3rd proximo. A number of people came to the court at eleven o'clock to hear the proceedings, but they were disappointed. The accused having been removed from court some time before.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

INSPECTION OF THE BOUNDARY PILLARS.

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

A reconnaissance of 250 rifles and 30 sabres, under Major Kemball, left Miran Shah, in Tochi, yesterday, to inspect the Afghan boundary pillars Nos. 15 to 20.

The 6th Bengal Infantry also left Miran Shah yesterday for Idak *en route* for the base. Three Companies of the 14th Sikhs, on being relieved by the Argylls, left Boya yesterday for Miran Shah.

A revolver lost at Maizar was brought in yesterday.

The Madda Khel families are gradually returning to their homes in Sheranni and Maizar.

LATER.

News received late to-night from the Tochi Valley reports that the boundary inspection column is proceeding all well.

FROM BANNU TO MIRAN SHAH.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a cart road from Bannu to Miran Shah, and a riding track from Miran Shah to Baja, at an estimated cost of three lakhs of rupees.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

THE MASSUZAIS MEDITATING SUBMISSION.

News from the Upper Kurrum reports that the Lashkar has left the Kurman Darra, as a jirgah is being held in the Massuzai country to consider General Lockhart's terms. A section of each clan in turn, however, furnishes a daily picquet of observation at Shalozan.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Nov. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana, left here this evening.

NAPLES, Nov. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombasa, left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay this morning.

The German mail steamer Bremen, from Bremen, arrived.

HONGKONG, Nov. 19.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Yamaguchi Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on 18th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhowsagar	2 25-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
½ per cent. Consols	112 3-8
3 per cents. Reduced	103
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	29 3-4

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £31,900,000; Increase, £400,000; Public Deposits, £7,200,000; Increase, £400,000; Other Deposits, £37,100,000; Increase, £200,000; Other Securities, £27,900,000; Increase, £300,000; Notes and Gold, £31,500,000; Increase, £600,000. The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Anderson, Mrs J A
Addie, Mrs and Infant
Bowman, Revd A H
Boylan, Mrs
Betts, Mrs and Miss
Blair, Miss
Baines, Mr and Miss
Clarke, Mr R N H
Chandler, Capt W C
Clarke, Mr and Mrs C
Cosgrave, Mrs, 2 children and infant
Earle, Miss
Glascott, Mr G A
Greenall, Mr H
Guest, Hon J
Hildebrand, Mr A H
Heelbeth, Mr H E
Hall, Mr O
Leslie, Mr
Macphail, Rev J M
Michel, Mr
Muir, Col and Mrs
MacMillan, Mr and Mrs
Pratt, Mr J
Prentice, Mr F J
Rumball, Mr
Shilkey, Miss
Sharpeole, Mr
Sinclair, Mr and Mrs H M C
Starr, Lt (Genl H T
Ware, Mr
Wilkinson, Col C B
Williams, Capt
Wells, Miss

The following passengers have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Carthage, to Aden, 4th December.
For London—Capt and Mrs E L Kaye, Mrs and Miss Barnes, and Mr Hildebrand.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

MINISTERIAL MISFORTUNES.

Much has happened of late to disheartan the Government and its supporters. Lord Londonderry's attack on the Cabinet for sacrificing Conservative principles at the bidding of Mr. Chamberlain was closely followed by the Barnsley election, where the Unionist vote showed such a remarkable falling off. That was bad enough. But what has happened this week is worse from the Government's point of view. On Monday the annual municipal elections took place throughout England and Wales. In many of these contests party politics enters and by universal consent the November Town Council elections do indicate, at all events, the trend of public opinion respecting the larger political questions of the day. Judged from this aspect, the burgesses in the provincial towns are dissatisfied with her Majesty's Government, though whether the dissatisfaction is owing to their foreign or domestic policy, or both, can only, of course, be a matter for conjecture. The returns received from the boroughs show that while the Liberals have gained 83 seats, the Conservatives have only gained 33. One solitary victory is credited to the Liberal Unionists. The Independents captured six seats, and the Socialists, who in England do a little better in the municipal elections than they do in Imperial contests, won eighteen. Yesterday the Ministerialists suffered a still greater reverse by the return of a Liberal (Alderman Duckworth) for the Middleton Division of Lancashire in the place of a Conservative, the late Mr. Fielden. The constituency is one of those which are accustomed to change sides, but it is such constituencies that tell us which way the political wind is blowing. In what the Liberals are inclined to call the good old days of 1885, the Middleton Division returned a Liberal by a majority of nearly a thousand. In 1895 the constituency transferred its affection to the Conservatives, and elected Mr. T. Fielden, a very popular gentleman, by a majority of 318, over Mr. C. H. Hopwood, the rather unconventional Recorder of Liverpool, who entertains peculiar ideas about short and long terms of imprisonment, vaccination, and some other "isms." In 1892 the same Mr. Hopwood was elected, but only by a majority of just over a hundred. At the General election, two years ago, the Middleton Division again became Conservative, and returned Mr. Fielden by a majority of 1,031 or 903. The vacancy filled yesterday was caused by Mr. Fielden's sudden death. The *Times* is disposed to attribute Alderman Duckworth's success to the disappointment that must be felt throughout Lancashire at the failure of the attempts lately made to improve silver in which the cotton districts are so keenly interested. I notice, however, that one of the most active supporters of the Conservative candidate was Sir William Houldsworth, the recognised leader of the Bimetallists in that part of the country. Two more Conservative seats, the Exchange Division of Liverpool and Deptford, respectively vacated by the new judges, Messrs. Bigham and Darling, are hanging in the balance. Twelve months ago, the Liberals would not have contested either. Now they think they have a chance of winning both. The Government must do something if they want to regain their prestige. They should begin by getting this Engineers' dispute satisfactorily arranged. The continuance of the struggle must be very detrimental to the Government in constituencies where working men predominate.

THE *MORNING POST* AND THE GOVERNMENT.

To add to the troubles of the Ministry, here is the "Morning Post" overwhelming them with reproaches for their Soudan policy—the very thing on which they were supposed to be absolutely above criticism at the hands of good Conservatives. The "Times," notwithstanding the taunts of the "Saturday Review," is not afraid now and then to tell the Government when it is going wrong. The "Standard," though its fidelity to Lord Salisbury is never shaken, would not scruple to criticise the Government on account, if it considered it was necessary to do so. The "Standard" has always been distinguished for its independence. The "Morning Post," however, is almost slavishly devoted to its party, and the Conservative leaders we may be sure that things must be considered very serious. This morning the first leading article in the "Post" is doubly-leaded, a very unusual circumstance. The contents and tone of the article are equally remarkable. "Are the Government doing their duty?" asks this influential Conservative journal; and it proceeds to say that the question comes acutely before us when we consider the Frontier wars in India. There is too much reason for fear that the authorities do not know their own mind, nor those of their assailants, and that all is not well on the Indian frontier. The condition of affairs in Egypt may have been cruelly shown by the large loss of brave men, British and Indian, on our side, and by the already severe and the severer punishment we will have to inflict on our misguided opponents, who rallied to their standards, thousands who would, we believe, but we only made instant, and therefore merciful, proof of our power." Then with regard to Egypt. "After giving her order and prosperity it was incumbent on us to restore the abandoned Provinces, to wipe away the stain on our own honour, to vindicate the memory of Gordon, and to 'smash the Mahdi.' This task is now imperative, for great and Imperial reasons connected with our whole position on the Dark Continent." But "with the river from the railroad made to Abu Hamed, the road from Suakin to Berber open, the time of year propitious, the world expectant," the *Post* to its amazement learns that the newspaper correspondents are nothing in it to be done. "Nothing!" exclaims the "Morning Post," "in the presence of such opportunity! Nothing! In the contingency of such possibilities of danger and disaster!" A baneful hesitation has set in—a moral influenza, which paralyses our manœuvres, and is the curse of Constitutional Government." After describing the calamities threatened by the alleged policy of the Government, the "Post" concludes with these words:—"A great reckoning will be exacted from those responsible for the conduct of public affairs, if it should appear that any of them shrank from giving all and the whole effectual aid required at this moment for the solution of the great question of Egypt and the Nile. If we do not press forward and seize every advantage within our grasp we shall court misfortune, and by our utter fatuity raise the question, not welcome to others, of why we should be in Egypt at all—placing thus in the hands of rivals a weapon for the disintegration and ruin of a great and civilising work." The article has created a sensation in political circles, and many people are asking what is behind it all. Is this another step in the revolt of the Londonderry wing of the Conservative party, and the determination, if possible, to break down the Chamberlain predominance in the Cabinet? The "Morning Post" is not alone in its protest. In an article under the heading "A Blot on the Government" the "Globe" says it has reason to believe that the report referred to by its morning contemporary is true; but can hardly contain itself for indignation. "At times" the "Globe" complains of Ministers for [illegible] the speeches they are delivering in the country—Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach all spoke last night,—and plainly tells them, while they are passing such a mouth at the performances of the opposition, they are neglecting the issues "vital to the welfare of the country." This outburst in the Conservative Press will doubtless be welcome to the Liberal wirepullers at Liverpool and Deptford.

PARTY SPEECHES.

Mr. Chamberlain has been down to Glasgow to deliver his address as Lord Rector of the local University, and he has done a little electioneering as well. After discoursing, and discoursing well, on "Patriotism" to the University as a whole he was the guest of the Students' Conservative Club. In his speech on the occasion he made merry over the supernatural confidence of leaders in the Opposition party and of their disorganized condition; but it would seem that disorganisation is not confined to one party. Mr. Balfour at Norwich, last night, devoted a considerable portion of his speech to defending the policy of the Government in regard to the Frontier tribes, and to denying the charge of breach of trust. The latter may be thought a work of supererogation. At all events, we do not hear quite so much of this particular accusation; but the chief offenders, Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith, have not yet confessed that they were wrong, and the last named, much to the disgust of the *Times*, made a speech at Carnarvon, on Saturday, without so much as referring to Sir Richbrock's letter. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was the principal speaker at the Cutlers, Feast in Sheffield, last night, and while he did not refuse to provide funds for the loudly demanded increase of our land forces, he intimated, as he was in duty bound, that he must first be convinced that the proposed additional expenditure is absolutely necessary. This is what Viscount Wolseley and the War Office say they are fully prepared to do. Lord Rosebery has been much in evidence this week. At Manchester he has been singing the praises of Free Trade in connection with the centenary of the local Chamber of Commerce, and getting an extremely enthusiastic reception from one of the largest bodies of commercial men who ever assembled on the Manchester Exchange. In Edinburgh he has presided at a purely party gathering, a complimentary dinner to Mr. J. B. Balfour, formerly Advocate-General and one of the pillars of Liberalism north of the Tweed. Mr. Courtney has made a curious attack on the Council of the Governor-General of India for the line they have chosen to take on the Currency Question. Mr. Courtney, who has lately acquested with Bimetallism, is very angry with what he calls "this bureau, this little set of people in a room," and almost seems to threaten them with extinction. He does not say how he would replace them. Perhaps this is due to his well-known modesty. The only salvation for India, financially, is to abolish the Viceroy's Council and transfer its duties to—Mr. Leonard Courtney.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The action of Lord George Hamilton in recently reappointing Sir James Peile and Sir Alfred Lyall for a further period of five years is being strongly attacked in certain quarters, and not more than one ground. The statute under which reappointments are permissible requires that the original term of office shall first expire. Sir James Peile's original term of office does not expire until this day week; that of Sir Alfred Lyall not until the 17th January next. It is probable that Lord George Hamilton will still be Secretary of State for India next Friday; it is possible that he may not be holding that office in January next. What right, it is asked, has any Minister to anticipate events and to reappoint before the vacancy occurs? I should not be surprised if when Parliament reassembles a question is asked on this subject. It is said, moreover, that when Viscount Cross introduced a Bill eight years ago to permit of the Council being limited to ten members it was understood that there would be no reappointments. However that may be, there was only one reappointment, that of the late Mr. Bertram Currie, until Lord George Hamilton appeared upon the scene. He has reappointed three—Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Sir James Peile, and Sir Alfred Lyall. It was hoped, without any disrespect either to Sir J. Peile or Sir A. Lyall, that Sir D. Stewart would be the last case of the kind, particularly because it is invidious to reappoint one man and to send another man adrift, and partly owing to the necessity, as all admit, of importing fresh blood into the Council whenever opportunity occurs. Lord George's critics consider it strange that with Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Auckland Colvin, and other similarly distinguished men still outside the Council there should have been these further reappointments at a moment when there are special troubles in Bombay and on the North-West Frontier, to say nothing of the financial situation. No objection can be taken to Sir James Peile personally. He is in the full vigour of life with a vivid knowledge and keen interest in the affairs of Bombay, and his independence of character makes him an invaluable adviser of the Secretary of State. Of Sir A. Lyall's past career in India it is unnecessary to speak. But all the same, the highest public interest requires a constant renewal, and the public interest is not always served by the selection of one eminent official for reappointment and letting another equally eminent retire under the stigma of what in such circumstances seems an unmerited slur. By the two recent reappointments the Council is raised to eleven. It is a strange coincidence that both Sir J. Peile and Sir A. Lyall were members of the special committee who recommended the reduction to ten! There are some who maintain that this reduction was a mistake ever to reduce the number, and that it ought to be put back to what it was when Viscount Cross made the change, namely, fifteen; but that is a question into which I will not now enter. With reference to Lord George Hamilton's new departure in announcing the reappointment of Sir A. Lyall and Sir J. Peile before the vacancies have actually occurred, it has been suggested to me that the object was to prevent people writing to the papers in favour of rival claimants. That explanation is not wanting in plausibility, but it can hardly be regarded as entirely adequate.

MR. HERBERT BIRDWOOD AND PETERHOUSE.

People in Bombay will be interested in the accounts published here of the dinner given at Cambridge in honour of the jubilee of Dr. James Porter, as Master of Peterhouse, the most ancient of the colleges at that famous seat of learning. Among those present were Lord Kelvin, Mr. Herbert (Sir Frederick, as he appears in the *Westminster Gazette*!) Birdwood, Canon Ainger, and Professor Darwin. Lord Kelvin in his speech eulogised Mr. Birdwood in the highest terms, and the hope was expressed by one eminent Cambridge man present that some day your former member of Council (who is a Fellow of Peterhouse) may become Master of his old College. This would be a suitable close to a distinguished official career and an honour the whole Civil Service of India would greatly appreciate.

DR. JOHN POLLEN ON RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

On Tuesday, before the Anglo-Russian Literary Society (Mr. Ed. Cazalet in the chair), Dr. John Pollen, I. C. S., of Bombay, read a paper giving certain views of Russian Literature. He traced the source of Russian culture through the priesthood of the Greek Church back to the Phœnicians, those half-brothers of the Hebrew—who four or five thousand years ago paddled up and down the Mediterranean coasts in their "little cargo boats" trying to make money. To the dominant Greek mind of the past he traced the Russian spirit of the present. He noticed the influence the Bible had in developing the early literature of Russia, and declared that, thanks mainly to the energy and zeal of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Book is finding its way to the furthest confines of the Russian Empire, and is still a growing and guiding light and power in the education of the Russian nation. Dr. Pollen described the Bible as the sun and centre of the World of Letters. Noticing the fact that the Russian tribes moved south to meet their early enlightenment, he pointed out that the "trend" of the nation's advance is still south-east—not west! Describing the literary invasion from the west which New Russia had invited, the lecturer asked how far Russia had treasured or would treat these invaders, as she had treated the Tartar hordes. She had certainly not yet cast off their yoke, but she was gradually absorbing, assimilating, and subduing them to the great Orthodox Faith of her literary history. The snows were only beginning to melt—the spring and summer of Russia's literary life and intellectual development had yet to come! The Russian intellectual growth had yet to grow into the Russian life. It might be true that the days of our youth were the days of our glory—and possibly the middle-day or full maturity of Russian literary development might not prove so glorious or so striking as that of the past, but the masses of Russia had obtained more enlightenment and instruction by the hearing of the ear through readers, preachers, and rhapsodists, than was generally imagined. Leaders in Literature like Pushkin had also happily recognised their duties to the masses. The ideal of the nation was happily in the future, not in the past. They know nothing of a fall from Paradise or regaining a lost good. Truth to them was not a stagnant pool of all who knew him. Like some others who have made their mark as administrators or diplomatists under the Crown he was a medical doctor by profession and he commenced his distinguished career as a Surgeon of the Marine Brigade in the Miguelite and Carlist Wars. I was in 1844—more than 50 years ago—that he exchanged medicine for diplomacy by becoming Consul at Fu-chau. His subsequent services in higher posts in Japan and China are well-known. After nearly a quarter of a century's labours in the Far East as representative of the British Government he retired in 1871 and devoted a portion of his leisure to literary pursuits. All who are interested in the scene of his labours (and who is not?) are acquainted with his *magnum opus* "Art and Art Industries in Japan." For some time he was President of the Royal Geographical Society and his was once a familiar figure at meetings of the learned societies. One of his latest public appearances was at a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts in 1892, when Mr. George Batten read his paper on "the Opium Question"—a paper that exercised such a powerful influence on public opinion at home and practically gave the anti-opium agitation its *coup de grace*.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. M. Chard, V. C. (the heroic defender of Rorke's Drift, (occurred on Monday at the quiet parsonage of his brother, the Rector of Hatch-Beauchamp, in West Somerset. He had been a confirmed invalid for twelve months or more. He suffered from that most dreadful of maladies, cancer of the tongue, and underwent three operations. The qualities he exhibited when he and poor Bromhead were beset by the Zulu hordes on January 22, 1879, were known throughout his fatal illness. His last days were cheered by the kindly sympathy expressed not only by the Queen but by the entire nation who will not soon forget the name of Chard. He is being buried this afternoon in the graveyard of his brother's parish church. Ought he not to have had his resting-place in St. Paul's Cathedral? I ceeded his uncle, the fifth holder of the title in 1832, died at his country seat Attingham Hall, in Salop on Tuesday. He was married to a Swedish lady, but leaves no issue, and the peerage passes to a nephew, who has just attained his majority. Lord Berwick was unknown in public life.

The late well-known Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Sir William Alexander Mackinnon, K.C.B., LL.D., died last week in London at the close of a very distinguished life. Born in 1833 at Strath, Isle of Skye, he became an army doctor when he was twenty-three, and served throughout the Crimean War. In the Indian Mutiny he was on the personal staff of Lord Clyde. His old friend, Sir William Russell, describes him as an embodiment of some of the finest traits of the Celtic Highlander—a dour, tender-hearted man, stern and kind, imaginative in all that related to clan and country, loyal to his Sovereign, but full of sentimental affection for "the last cause" of the Stuarts, which still lives in poetry and song north of Perth, and is not altogether ignored in high places along the valley of the Dee; keen in the maintenance of the rights of the profession to which he belonged, and highly sensitive on the point of honour, but practical enough to recognize that there were broad lines of demarcation between the combatant and the civilian in relation to military duties, and it must be confessed that he was not propagacious in vindication of his views against all comers. According to the same authority "Jock Mackinnon"—as he was familiarly called by his intimates—during the campaign in the Crimea became so full of warlike ardour that he resigned his appointment as assistant surgeon and applied to Sir Colin Campbell to obtain him a commission as ensign, which it is believed he actually got, although his Chief was not enamoured of the General, endeavoured to divert him from his purpose by the remark, "My good man, why, if you want to kill people, depend upon it you'll be more deadly with the lancet than you'll be with your sword." Campbell did not forget the enthusiastic young Highlander, and as stated above selected him for his personal staff during the Indian troubles of forty years ago. "An awful time I have of it!" Mackinnon used to say. "Sir Colin" (Sir John) "is not amenable to advice, and its responsibility for a whole hospital to look after him." The doctor referred to Campbell's energy in the field and contempt for danger. The following story is amusing:

"Mackinnon rushed into the Chief one morning with staring eyes and every symptom of bodily sufferieg, exclaiming "I am poisoned! I am dying! The apothecary gave me a deadly dose of belladonna in mistake. He has thrown away on me!" His friend rushed off to the tent of Dr. Tice, the P.M.O., who hastily caught up some specifics, and both made for the tent where Mackinnon lay in agony on a charpoy, which they reached just as Lord Clyde was entering it with the brusque command, "What's all this noise about?" "I am dying! Sir, I am dying! That's all," exclaimed Mackinnon in great agony. "Dying! Then why can't you die quietly like a gentleman, Sir, and not make such a row!" "And to think I have saved his life half a dozen times," said Jock, when he recovered, which he soon did. "Let him mind next time," was laughed, but Jock was very grateful. Once he was soon restored, and when Mackinnon set the mess tent on fire in the course of his execution of a strathspey on the table to enliven our Christmas dinner on the borders of the Kaffir War (1852), Sir Colin merely observed that "he must not do it again." Her Majesty if she knew of Sir William's devotion to the memory of the Stuarts does not seem to have thought any the less of him on that account, and on hearing of his death sent a gracious message of condolence to his family. Surgeon-General R. Gilborne, A. M. D., who was Sir William Mackinnon's senior by a few years and who also went through the Crimean and Mutiny Wars, died on the 28th ultimo.

I had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Thomas Quinn, who formerly sat in Parliament as a Nationalist member, and who at one time occupied a rather prominent position as a contractor in London. Mr. Parnell found him useful and got him to stand for Kilkenny. Years ago when the dynamite explosion in the House of Commons was still fresh in people's memories I happened to be talking to him in the lobby when I noticed that his face became flushed and assumed an angry expression. I asked him what was the matter. He pointed to the retiring figure of a person who looked like a German or Austrian waiter, who came to enter the Strangers' Gallery, but who it turned out was a police detective. Mr. Quinn said that the man was hanging about us trying to hear what we were talking about. I tried to appease the indignant member's outraged feelings, but with much success, and he left me saying that he would complain to the Speaker.

The other deaths announced this week include those of Major-General F. Mould, R. E., who served in the Maori War of 1860-61; Revd. Dr. C. J. Brown, Second-Master of Clifton College and author of "Betsy Lee," "Fo'c'sle Yarns," "The Doctor," and other volumes chiefly dealing with Manx life; General von der Goltz, whose name was so prominent in the Franco-Russian War; Major-General Adolf von Bulow, who was personal aide-de-camp to the present German Emperor before he succeeded to the throne; and Miss Marie de Grey (Mrs. G. B. Preston), a favorite London actress who played in India some years ago.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The full returns of the "Forty-Two" competition were not made when the list was received by the secretary. It appears that Mr. Stansfield

MR. BALFOUR IN DEFENCE OF LORD ELGIN.

Mr. Balfour, addressing a great Unionist meeting at Norwich, on Nov. 1, said the much-abused Concert of Europe had prevented the possibility of a general war being in the most inflammable part of the world, and secured for Crete what could not have been secured by any other means—autonomous government. He contended that, indeed to this extent, responsibility which must rest upon those who had, however slight a degree, contributed to urge Turkey to her destruction. But I do not think that the consequences of the Greco-Turkish war and those which spoils the North-Western frontier of India have no remote or indirect connection with the policy of the Turk over the Greek, of the Mussulman over the Christian. If the information which reaches me is to be relied upon, the chief cause which has brought into line these various tribes is religious fanaticism, and that fanaticism has, I believe, been powerfully fanned by the obscure, but half-understood, but none the less potent things which have reached them, the stories current in every bazaar in India of the Mussulman triumph over a Christian State. I am aware that Mr. Morley and Mr. Asquith and other important members of the party to which they belong have given a very different explanation of recent events. They have told us with the varied iteration that the cause, and, if I understand them rightly, the sole cause, of all the difficulties we have seen suffering from to the west of the Indus, are due to what they are pleased to describe as bad faith on the part of the British Government. You remember what took place. The late Government went out in, I think it was, June 1895, and they went out immediately after having come to the decision that Chitral, recently relieved by a most brilliant feat of arms by a British force, was to be given up, and they came to that decision in the course of the unanimously and most strongly expressed view of Lord Elgin, the Viceroy of India, and of the whole Indian Government. Immediately after they had come to that decision the stroke of fate overtook them, and they left office. We had to consider, and, indeed, to reconsider, the decision at which they had arrived, and we came to the conclusion, after weighing all the arguments, military and civil, which the Indian Government, urged with the greatest force, that they, the Indian Government, were in the right, and were the British Administration, which had intended to overrule them, was in the wrong; and we reversed, therefore, the decision of our predecessors. We determined to retain Chitral, and to come to such arrangements with the tribes that lie between Peshawar and Chitral as to enable us to make a road to Chitral over by which it could be easily kept in communication with the great body of the Indian Empire. The people we are supposed to have deceived, the pledges we are supposed to have broken, are all with reference to certain tribes between Peshawar and Chitral. Now, not one of those tribes up to this moment has ever been the victim of broken promises, Mr. John Morley's voice :—"Cannot be fairer." Indeed, John!—that Honest John Morley, as I am invited to say, and Sir Asquith were themselves, so far as I am aware or know—there are no indications to the contrary—totally unaware when they overruled the Indian Government that the question of honour was to the slightest degree involved. Is it credible for a moment that if an English Government had thought that a course ordered by the Indian Government was contrary to national honour, they would not have put that argument in the forefront when they were overruling the Government of India? Is it not strange on the face of it that when asking that we should abandon Chitral, and one of the reasons was that national honour was involved in that course, they did not say so? They were dealing, after all, with English statesmen and English gentlemen in India. The case would have been brought to an end, no further argument was necessary, and we should have heard no more of those military and political reasons which weighed so strongly with Lord Elgin and his Council. But, whatever may have passed in the private conversation at home, Lord Elgin and his Council never had a suspicion that the decision of Lord Rosebery's Government had been influenced by any question of honour until Lord Rosebery's Government itself was no more and the question came up when we were in office for a second time. The question was raised in the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery's Government authorised the Indian Government to enter into negotiations with the tribes in connection with the road. We are accused of breach of faith because we bring those negotiations to a successful issue and make the road. I ask you, is there any sense in that? Can it be consistent with national honour to enter into negotiations when it is inconsistent with national honour to bring those negotiations to a successful issue?

LORD ELGIN'S POSITION.

But if this were merely an attack upon the present Government I should content myself, and I think I should be justified in contenting myself with the reply which I have just made. But it is an attack, by or principally an attack upon the English Government, it is not primarily or principally an attack upon Lord Salisbury and Lord Salisbury's colleagues. On the contrary it is an attack upon Lord Elgin and his Council. Well, I should say if there was a man in the British Empire at the moment who deserves our sympathy and our support it is the honourable and able statesman who is at the head of the Indian Government. He has had to contend during the last year with difficulties probably greater than any Viceroy in India has had to contend with since the Mutiny. Pestilence, famine, and war have dogged his footsteps; the gravest responsibilities, the greatest national misfortunes, have had to be dealt with administratively by him, and, surely, he, of all men, deserves at this moment the sympathy, the support, the encouragement, and, let me say, the cordial admiration of every citizen of this country. If he deserves that sympathy and support from us, from the general body of the community, [illegible] Government, who is in no sense responsible for, but does not belong to our political [illegible] is a member of the Home Rule party; [illegible] is signed by the Home Rule party to his [illegible] which we recognise, and accept with joy, that an English gentleman—perhaps I ought to say a Scotch gentleman—to whatever party he may belong, is equally capable of carrying on the great work of the Empire, surely he, of all men, ought to expect this most unfair accusation, brought against him by his own political friends for the purpose of injuring their political enemies. Though there never has been, so far as I am aware a rising of these frontier tribes equal in magnitude to that against which we are at present contending, it is probably impossible for us—at any rate, it has always been found impossible up to the present time—for a civilized and peaceful State, as our Indian Empire is, to tie side by side, coterminous, with these semi-barbarous tribes, without occasional recourse to such punitive expeditions as that which we have been engaged in. The necessity was deplorable, but it is a profound mistake to suppose that the punitive expeditions by themselves involve anything of the nature of what is now known as a forward policy. For my own part, and I think I speak the sentiment of all my colleagues, we have no desire to add to the already great responsibilities of our Indian Empire. We have no desire to increase the already heavy pecuniary obligations under which they lie, and our sole object in any policy that we may have to pursue in future on the North-West frontier of India is not to increase our possession, but to secure the possessions for which we are already responsible.

ONE POLICY THAT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE.

But there is one policy which has been suggested which I think we may put aside as absolutely impossible. It has been proposed that we should retire—beyond the Indus, I think, has been suggested—but at all events, away from the present frontier, leaving these tribes to fight it out among themselves. That is a policy to which I, at all events, can never agree. We have responsibilities to the country we have already taken within the limits of the Empire, and it is impossible for us ever, if it were otherwise expedient, to abandon those districts which under our rule have become law-abiding and peaceable. But apart from that I am a believer in that much-maligned political phrase—I believe in prestige. I certainly would not consent to a step which in every part of the East, inside and outside our Indian dominions, would be taken as proof positive that we felt the burden of Empire too heavy for our shoulders, that we were a Power which had reached its zenith and was on the decline, and that we had not any longer the strength and vigour which would enable us to grapple with the great problems of our Eastern dominions. No, doubt in Mr. Morley's ears the word retreat always rings pleasantly and agreeably. He has a natural and ineradicable aversion to Empire. He makes no secret of the fact that he is what in the cant phrase of modern politics is called a "Little Englander." He sees the horrors of Empire; he sees the sordid part of Empire, and a sordid part there will be so long as men are men in any great multitude. He sees the sordid side, but he is blind to the heroism, blind to the self-abnegation, blind to the sacrifices made in obscure corners of the Empire by comparatively unknown Englishmen for the best interests and honour of the nation and the progress of civilisation. (Applause.)

YOUNG GIRLS IN INDIAN PRISONS.

The following letter has been addressed by Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Secretary of State for India, to the Howard Association, London:—

India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., Oct. 28, 1897.—Sir,—I am directed by Lord George Hamilton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., enclosing a copy of a resolution of your committee expressing their regret that no provision has been made in the Reformatory Schools Act, lately passed by the Indian Legislature, for separating convict girls from adult offenders of their own sex.

The report of the select committee to which the bill was referred in its earlier stage and the subsequent discussion of the bill in council show that the question of providing one or more separate reformatories for girl convicts received very careful consideration. Both the report and the debate were published in the *Gazette of India*, but as they may not have come under your committee's notice, I am desired to state that the proposal was negatived, not only on account of the insignificant numbers of the girls sent to prison, but also because, in the opinion of almost all the authorities consulted, such reformatories were considered to be religious and social customs and opposed to the prejudices of the people. Your resolution makes special mention of Madras as a province in which "nearly 100 young girls are sent to gaol and left to associate with confirmed thieves and prostitutes." The exact number of girls sent to Madras prisons in 1895, out of a population of 35,000,000, was 109, but seventy-three of these were imprisoned for less than a month and in sub-gaols where convicted criminals are not received. The remaining thirty-six were distributed over twenty-one central and district prisons, and, as many of them were under sentence for only two or three months, the number in gaol at any time can seldom have exceeded thirty. In the North-West Province and Oudh the girl convicts were counted when the question arose, and it was found that there were but ten, of whom two were under sentence for a few days only and four were obviously unsuited for a reformatory, leaving four only who might have been considered. But although the suggested establishment of female reformatories has been negatived it does not follow that nothing can be done, outside the Act in question, to meet the evil to which your committee has requested Lord George Hamilton's attention. The Inspector-General in Madras reported in November, 1896, that he would have no difficulty in arranging for the transfer to some selected prison of all girls sentenced to imprisonment for more than three months, and for their separate confinement there in a special ward. A similar suggestion has also been made by one of the Commissioners in Bengal. A copy of this correspondence will now be sent to the Government of India, with an expression of Lord George Hamilton's hope that this alternative proposal may now be considered.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, A. Godley.

To the Secretary of the Howard Association, London.

MORE VIEWS ON CHITRAL AND THE AFRIDIS.

LETTERS FROM SIR R. LOW AND SIR J. B. LYALL.

The Times of Nov. 3 printed the appended letter:—Sir,—At the present moment, when the road from India to Chitral is being made the subject of speeches by members of Parliament and queries are being asked in newspapers as to whether the road has been made or whether it is in progress of being made, the following information may be useful. The total distance from our frontier post of Jalala to Chitral is a little over 230 miles. The road was made in three sections. The first section, starting from Jalala, crosses the Malakand Pass into the Swat Valley; it then goes up the left bank of the Swat river to Chakdara, where it crosses the Swat river by a suspension bridge; it then runs through the Adinazai Valley over the Katgola Pass down to Saddo, on the Panjkora river. This section is sixty miles in length and is a cart road. The second section, starting from Saddo, runs up the left bank of the Panjkora river to Chitsiluan, just below the junction of the Dir river, and the Panjkora river; here it crosses the Panjkora river by a suspension bridge, and then, running up the right bank of the Dir river, it terminates at the town of Dir. This section is fifty-eight miles long and is a camel road. The third section, starting from Dir, goes over the Lawori Pass, then by Ashreh to the Kunar river, then up the left bank of the Kunar river to Kala Drosh, and then on to Chitral. Chitral lies on the right bank of the river. The road on this side is also built by us by a suspension bridge from the left to the right bank. This section of the road is eighty-five miles long, and is a camel road. The first and second sections were made under the superintendence of Colonel Stone, Royal Engineers. The third section was made under the superintendence of Colonel Leach, Royal Engineers. Briefly, then, the road may be described thus—a cart road from Jalala to the Panjkora river, 60 miles; a camel road from the Panjkora river to Dir, 58 miles; a mule road from Dir to Chitral, 85 miles; total, 203 miles. The road as above described, together with the bridges mentioned, with one exception, was made and was in working order before the Chitral relief force was broken up on Sept. 28, 1895. The exception was the suspension bridge at Chitral, which was then in progress but not finished till afterwards. The portion of the road which lies between the posts held by our troops—namely, between the military post of Chakdara, in the Swat Valley, and the military post of Kala Drosh, in the Chitral Valley—runs through the territory of the two most powerful clans in that part of the borderland—the Paindah Khels and Sultan Khels—and arrangements were made by which series of these tribes were to maintain that portion of the road. These were paid, and the distance between them are given below, starting from Chakdarra:—Swat, 12 miles; Amandra, 11 miles; Robat, 13 miles; Warai, 14 miles; Durora, 13 miles; Chitkiauw, 10 miles; Dir, 8 miles; Gujur 15 miles; Ziarat, 10 miles; Asmeh, 12 miles; total 129 miles. It is a remarkable feature in the late outbreak of violence that these tribes have remained quiescent and loyal, and their quiescence not only are facts which gives a direct denial to those who would have the public believe that the tribes think the Indian Government committed a breach of faith in making and maintaining the road to Chitral.—R. C. Low, Lieutenant-General.

The Times prints the following reply to Sir R. Low:—

Sir,—In his letter published in the *Times* of to-day Sir Robert Low says that the Painda Khels and Sultan Khels have remained quiescent and loyal in the present outbreak, and argues that this is proof that the tribes do not distrust the good faith of Government violated the letter or spirit of their proclamation in making and maintaining the road to Chitral. These Painda Khels and Sultan Khels are according to Raverty, two out of the "panj kor" or five clans whose occupation has given the name of Panjkora to the river of that name, and to a territory upon it which belongs to the chieftain of the Painda Khels, one of the other Bajaur chieftains, and only recovered possession of his country in the face of opposition at Bajaur. The Khan of of *Dir* and his tribesmen were for a number of years greatly oppressed by Aurangzeb, and their hatred of Mussulman rule and dislike in itself our presence in the country, they have a special reason for tolerating it and holding to that peaceful disposition as long as they can. The feelings in Chitral was the event which first brought the policy of absorbing the Afghan border tribes vividly before the eyes of the British public. But it is understood that occupation of Chitral should be maintained, and a road be constructed through Swat and Bajaur for the purpose, even if no Cabinet has yet formally decided in opposite ways. English statesmen and politicians have long been [illegible] to attribute to the decision of that question too great a part in causing the extended disturbances of the present year. But it was only one, though a very prominent one of the policy which has demarcated a frontier with the Amir behind the tribes, and which has put posts on or across the Khaibar Pass, Miranzai and Oraizai country, as well as Swat and Chitral.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. B. Lyall, Untedlingdon, Nov. 4.

A FRENCH IMPRESSION OF THE AFRIDIS.

M. Georges Noblemaire, son of the manager of the Paris and Lyons Railway, has been through India, and just at the moment when England is energetically suppressing the insurgent frontier tribes he publishes in the *Revue de Paris* an article on the Afridis. It is written from the native independent of the *Times* in an agreeable style, and gives a most interesting picture of the frontier region. His description of Peshawar is full and accurate, and contains no one Anglo-Indian, for no Frenchman will ever understand that this uniformity of habits and manners, this unimaginative round of all our European ways of life should be sent back whence he came," he was into the most distant regions, is just what impresses the natives with a sense of English unity and force. Here is M. Noblemaire's view:—

The conservative spirit of the English is manifest by the same signs and the same iron rigidity through out India. Wherever they establish their empire, in what country of the world, they transport them selves entirely all of a piece. They adhere strictly to all their habits, and preserve intact their social and familiar surroundings. Thus, Peshawar cantonment resembles in all respects all the cantonments which I had already seen. The same bungalows, with the same allotment of the ground into large sections, the same white bungalows lost in vast gardens, the same scrupulous cousing of the turf, the same band and officers' mess, the same dog-carts with the same little ponies, followed by the same little fox-terriers galloping in the dust of the carriage, and everywhere the same impeccably correct gentlemen with the same bronzed complexions, the same eye-glasses, the same shaped moustaches, the same beige jackets, white flannel trousers, and tennis shoes. Whoever has seen one English cantonment has seen all.

Speaking of the Khaibar Pass, the Frenchman says:—

It had long a deplorable reputation. It is inhabited by a peculiarly savage tribe, the Afridis, more thievish and more inclined to play with the knife or the blunderbuss than the rest of the Afghans, which is saying a good deal. Until the agreement of 1882, being absolute masters of the passes, this amiable tribe lived there like a rat in its hole, piratically levying toll on the poor caravans forced to submit to their exactions, for the only route to Kabul passes that way, the mountains on every side forming an insurmountable barrier between India and the Amir's country. When a caravan was so ill-inspired as to be recalcitrant it paid dearly for its obstinacy in their inaccessible eyries, they Afridis leisurely, and without difficulty or peril, shot down the unfortunate travellers. In a few minutes all was massacred and pillaged. As long as the victims were natives the English took little notice, but a European having one day fallen into their hands, and he let it be remembered that the House of Commons in 1893, under a Gladstonian Government, and in 1896, under a Tory Ministry, and very generously, for the victim was not one of the Queen's subjects, to signal vengeance on the aggression. This proud policy proved terribly costly. The expedition of 1842 cost the blood of 13,000 men. In 1879, after a second accident of the same kind, rather different tactics were pursued. The Afridis learned at their own expense all the power of English gold. When last they broke the peace, to reason, the Government, as the first expedition had cost many men and the second much money, conceived the ingenious idea of changing these wolves into shepherds. It paid the Afridis to guard the passes themselves. The system has succeeded the caravans are no longer pillaged, the route is as safe as possible—not quite as much as the Place de l'Opéra or Piccadilly—but certainly in fact as much as Darmesteter humourously says, "the Afridis have definitely entered on the path of civilisation, which is to say subjection of exploitation by regular exploitation. During fifteen years things have progressed. Without there being any species of colonisation, for the Afridis are now as independent as formerly, the English have improved their military or police organisation. For some years these formidable brigands have been enrolled in a corps which has been named the Khaibar Rifles, under the control, if not under the immediate orders, of Colonel Warburton, the eminent man whom England has luckily possessed for nearly twenty years in these difficult regions.

Speaking of the extreme point of his journey, the Fort of Ali Masjid, M. Noblemaire, writing, he is noted, last March, says :—"A handful of resolute men there, and nobody in the world will pass along the route of which it commands every nook and corner. The handful of men are these, but will they be resolute, and above all will they be faithful? They are Afridis who guard the old citadel, and the Afridis are ready to sell themselves to the highest bidder. They feel a peculiar delight in perjury. Moreover, they are pure-blooded Afghans, fanatical Mohammedans. Whenever some prophet of Kabul or Herat preaches the holy war they will not have a minute's hesitation, and they will not side with the English. After all, the English are not wrong in having good cannon and solid ramparts down at Jamrud at the entrance of the passes." Forbidden to go further than Ali Masjid, though he would fain have gone on to Herat or Kabul, M. Noblemaire ironically commends on the professed anxiety of the English authorities for his "safety, and with mock gravity warns his readers against very naturally imagining that the real reason is discoverable in the purest "pas d'historie."

The Indian Mirror says a 16 year old girl-wife of the Goallah caste having been forced to leave her mother's house, in Bhowanipore, on Saturday, to join her husband took advantage of the temporary absence of the latter, locked herself up in a room, and committed suicide by hanging.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, is to the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Fiorilina" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilina," being composed of honey and great herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest tooth discovery of the age. Price Rs. 2, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 14, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. COURTNEY ON CHITRAL AND BIMETALLISM.

MR. COURTNEY, M.P., continuing his tour through the Bodmin Divison, addressed a meeting at Fowey, on Oct. 30. Referring to the Indian frontier war, he said it was impossible not to be moved by sympathy with the heroism of our countrymen and fellow-subjects engaged in that campaign. The action of the Gordon Highlanders was what they should naturally expect from a regiment famous in the military history of this country, but the Gordon Highlanders had been well seconded by Sikhs and Gurkhas, who were at least as active and courageous as our own countrymen. It was, however, almost impossible to enter upon this subject without touching upon political questions, which, for the moment, had better be laid at rest. For a long time past there had been two schools in India in reference to the frontier. What was called the forward school was eager to move onward and subject further breadths of country to our rule; and there was the school called, sometimes, the school of masterly inactivity, which thought that a frontier line was assigned which could be easily defended, and that it was better to rest upon that line than to go forward into a more dangerous and less tenable region. Twenty years ago, when he visited India, it appeared to him that the argument was most strongly against having a frontier in a mountainous country, and that the line which was easiest degree turbulent and uncontrollable, and that it was a wiser policy to hold a position just opposite the entrance to a mountain pass. That was a wise policy as against the tribes themselves, and still wiser if action was contemplated against any power on the other side of the mountains. Whatever policy was to be attempted to invade India, would have to pass through these hostile tribes before they could emerge, worn out, with weakened supplies, on their own forces, who would be well furnished and supported, and close to their base, (Hear, hear.) He had never altered that opinion. Whether the second necessity was overcome, we might be able to retrace something of what had been done in the intermediate years. That, however, was extremely difficult. It was far from easy to go back, and that was another argument against being too long engaged abroad. But the situation would have to be considered hereafter, when the struggle now going on was terminated, and conditions of peace could be settled which would give us a firm frontier without the perpetual fear of the recurrences of those disasters. (Cheers.) In the meantime, however, as far as he could see, evidence was wanting to connect the struggle in which we were now engaged with what was done in Chitral two or three years ago. True, we had remained in Chitral in spite of our declaration that we had no intention of doing so, but we had remained because the people assented willingly to our remaining, and there was therefore no violation of any promise. And certainly there was no evidence that our occupation of Chitral was connected with the rising of the Afridis. For two years he had served on the Royal Commission which had been considering the international position of silver, and the advice of a few months they would be arriving at some conclusion. But whatever that conclusion might be it was not to be supposed that the gold standard countries in India or elsewhere would be induced to go back to silver. People there paid their debts in rupees. As in England anybody who brought gold to the mint could have it coined into sovereigns, so in India people could freely bring silver to the Indian mints and have it cut up into rupees, and could pay any amount of debt with the rupee. In France, Germany, and the United States they could get their debts with either gold or silver, and the relation was that 15½ of silver was worth 1 of gold. Then they would take the silver from the mines to the French mint and have it converted into francs and gold into napoleons, and then they would go to England and convert their gold, and so with eagles and dollars in America, and thalers and marks in Germany. That remained down to 1873, when Germany, owing to her being so wise that gold and silver bore exactly the same relations in value to one another all over the world, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, began to be in a great funk that silver was going to get too cheap, and suddenly declared that they would no longer coin unlimited quantities of silver, and the rates at which to that time silver had been maintained, through all changes, at once broke. From that time to the present the question which examined the matter on the final question as to what should be done. One half said nothing should be done except to wait for the time when there was very definite should be done. (Laughter.) But they were unanimous that the steady price of silver and the use of it as money was to the advantage of the whole world. The *Temps* speaks of Judge Van Wyck as a new Esau selling for a mess of pottage his fellow citizens' rights and trafficking with the chief municipality in the world and with the cause of honest democracy.

AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

TAMMANY TRIUMPH.

THE REACTION AGAINST M'KINLEY.

MR. HENRY GEORGE, the well-known writer on economic questions, and the Socialistic candidate for the Mayoralty of New York, died early on Friday morning (Oct. 29), at an hotel in the city, from apoplexy. *The Politique Coloniale*, the organ of M. Delcassé, attributes the relations in Chitral as the event which first brought the policy of absorbing the Afghan border tribes vividly before the eyes of the British public. But it is understood that occupation of Chitral should be maintained, and a road be constructed through Swat and Bajaur for the purpose, even if no Cabinet has yet formally decided in opposite ways. English statesmen and politicians have long been [illegible] to attribute to the decision of that question too great a part in causing the extended disturbances of the present year. But it was only one, though a very prominent one of the policy which has demarcated a frontier with the Amir behind the tribes, and which has put posts on or across the Khaibar Pass, Miranzai and Oraizai country, as well as Swat and Chitral.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. B. Lyall, Untedlingdon, Nov. 4.

TWELVE HOURS' SPEECH IN THE REICHSRATH.

THE longest sittings that have taken place in the British House of Commons—those from Monday evening till Wednesday morning in January, 1881, and from Friday afternoon till Saturday evening in June, 1882—are recalled by the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath, which began on Thursday, Oct. 28, at seven, lasted all Thursday night, and was not over until past eight o'clock on Friday evening.

It is stated that Count Badeni had promised the Emperor that leave to bring in the Ausgleich Extension Bill, or what is known as the first reading, should be obtained before His Majesty returned to Vienna on Saturday evening (says the *Standard* telegram); while, according to another version, the Emperor had reproached the majority with their want of endurance, reminding them of the all-night sittings in the Hungarian Chamber some fifteen years ago, which ended in the defeat of the Obstructionists. It seems that Dr. Lecher, a long-winded orator in the prime of life, who had promised his party to speak for twelve hours, was the only one capable of a quarter to nine. Dr. Lecher spoke clearly and audibly, and without irrelevancy. Keeping strictly to the point, he dealt first with the relations of Austria to Hungary in all its various aspects. He spoke, in fact, without ceasing, for twelve hours, with the watch before him, and then, with twenty minutes' grace, from a quarter to nine in the evening until a quarter to nine in the morning. The shorthand writers are of opinion that the speech was 20,000 words. Yet the speech was coherent from beginning to end. Each idea led up to the next; there were pathos and humour in it as well as statistics, and, in short, the whole was such an excellent in form and in matter, the best exposition of the Austrian standpoint heard for a long time, worn out, with weakened supplies, on their own forces, who would be well furnished and supported, and close to their base, (Hear, hear.) He had never altered that opinion. Whether the second necessity was overcome, we might be able to retrace something of what had been done in the intermediate years. That, however, was extremely difficult. It was far from easy to go back, and that was another argument against being too long engaged abroad. But the situation would have to be considered hereafter, when the struggle now going on was terminated, and conditions of peace could be settled which would give us a firm frontier without the perpetual fear of the recurrences of those disasters. (Cheers.) In the meantime, however, as far as he could see, evidence was wanting to connect the struggle in which we were now engaged with what was done in Chitral two or three years ago. True, we had remained in Chitral in spite of our declaration that we had no intention of doing so, but we had remained because the people assented willingly to our remaining, and there was therefore no violation of any promise. And certainly there was no evidence that our occupation of Chitral was connected with the rising of the Afridis. For two years he had served on the Royal Commission which had been considering the international position of silver, and the advice of a few months they would be arriving at some conclusion. But whatever that conclusion might be it was not to be supposed that the gold standard countries in India or elsewhere would be induced to go back to silver. People there paid their debts in rupees. As in England anybody who brought gold to the mint could have it coined into sovereigns, so in India people could freely bring silver to the Indian mints and have it cut up into rupees, and could pay any amount of debt with the rupee. In France, Germany, and the United States they could get their debts with either gold or silver, and the relation was that 15½ of silver was worth 1 of gold. Then they would take the silver from the mines to the French mint and have it converted into francs and gold into napoleons, and then they would go to England and convert their gold, and so with eagles and dollars in America, and thalers and marks in Germany. That remained down to 1873, when Germany, owing to her being so wise that gold and silver bore exactly the same relations in value to one another all over the world, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, began to be in a great funk that silver was going to get too cheap, and suddenly declared that they would no longer coin unlimited quantities of silver, and the rates at which to that time silver had been maintained, through all changes, at once broke. From that time to the present the question which examined the matter on the final question as to what should be done. One half said nothing should be done except to wait for the time when there was very definite should be done. (Laughter.) But they were unanimous that the steady price of silver and the use of it as money was to the advantage of the whole world. The *Temps* speaks of Judge Van Wyck as a new Esau selling for a mess of pottage his fellow citizens' rights and trafficking with the chief municipality in the world and with the cause of honest democracy.

THE UNITED STATES, SPAIN, AND CUBA.

THE new Governor-General of Cuba, General Blanco, met with an enthusiastic reception at Havana on Saturday morning (Oct. 30). He has issued a proclamation to the Cubans, in which he says that he has been authorised by the Spanish Government to grant reforms and to give the Cubans self-government. He promises protection to all who obey the laws, but will deal severely with those "ungrateful and obstinate persons" who persist in their armed resistance. A delegation of the Autonomist Party who waited on the General expressed a hope that owing to the granting of self-government peace might be established in the island.

Mr. White, the United States Ambassador in Berlin, has stated to a correspondent of a Vienna journal that to talk of an intention to annex Cuba on the part of either the people or the Government of the United States was absurd. He said the recent intervention of the Washington Government in Madrid was prompted by both moral and material motives. The real difficulty for Spain lay in Cuba itself rather than in the attitude of the United States. The Cubans would not accept autonomy; they wanted complete Independence.

It has been decided that Sir Power Palmer should receive the same pay as he is in receipt of in his present substantive appointment of General officer, Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, during the time he is employed as General officer, Commanding the Line of Communications, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S PEARSONS SOAP is your good old friend, for it has accompanied and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the rose, the most soothing and healthgiving in the world.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURNHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world, sold at all respectable Chemists.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER WAR.

A COUNTY demonstration of Radicals was held at the Elcseddfod Pavilion, Carnarvon, on Oct. 30, at which Mr. Asquith, referring to the results of Tory policy abroad, said :—

They had had two and a-half years of Tory Government, and were they satisfied with its results either at home or abroad? (No.) He was not one of those who blamed Lord Salisbury for attempting to deal with the conditions in the East in conjunction with some and, if possible, with all the Powers. But the most thorough-going apologist of the Concert of Europe could discover nothing but futility as the net result of nine months' diplomatic effort. The Concert had failed to keep the peace between Turkey and Greece. It had failed to effect any serious reform in the internal administration of Turkey. It had failed to obtain any just reparation for the massacres and misdeeds in Armenia. It had failed to restore to Crete either order or liberty. Even now Christian and Mohammedans were engaged in raiding each other almost within gunshot of the international fleet, while the Powers of Europe were engaged in trying to discover the precise meaning of the word pointe. He admitted that Austria to Hungary in all its various aspects. He spoke, in fact, without ceasing, for twelve hours, with the watch before him, and then, with twenty minutes' grace, from a quarter to nine in the evening until a quarter to nine in the morning. The shorthand writers are of opinion that the speech was 20,000 words. Yet the speech was coherent from beginning to end. Each idea led up to the next; there were pathos and humour in it as well as statistics, and, in short, the whole was such an excellent in form and in matter, the best exposition of the Austrian standpoint heard for a long time, worn out, with weakened supplies, on their own forces, who would be well furnished and supported, and close to their base, (Hear, hear.) He had never altered that opinion. Whether the second necessity was overcome, we might be able to retrace something of what had been done in the intermediate years. That, however, was extremely difficult. It was far from easy to go back, and that was another argument against being too long engaged abroad. But the situation would have to be considered hereafter, when the struggle now going on was terminated, and conditions of peace could be settled which would give us a firm frontier without the perpetual fear of the recurrences of those disasters. (Cheers.) In the meantime, however, as far as he could see, evidence was wanting to connect the struggle in which we were now engaged with what was done in Chitral two or three years ago. True, we had remained in Chitral in spite of our declaration that we had no intention of doing so, but we had remained because the people assented willingly to our remaining, and there was therefore no violation of any promise. And certainly there was no evidence that our occupation of Chitral was connected with the rising of the Afridis. For two years he had served on the Royal Commission which had been considering the international position of silver, and the advice of a few months they would be arriving at some conclusion. But whatever that conclusion might be it was not to be supposed that the gold standard countries in India or elsewhere would be induced to go back to silver. People there paid their debts in rupees. As in England anybody who brought gold to the mint could have it coined into sovereigns, so in India people could freely bring silver to the Indian mints and have it cut up into rupees, and could pay any amount of debt with the rupee. In France, Germany, and the United States they could get their debts with either gold or silver, and the relation was that 15½ of silver was worth 1 of gold. Then they would take the silver from the mines to the French mint and have it converted into francs and gold into napoleons, and then they would go to England and convert their gold, and so with eagles and dollars in America, and thalers and marks in Germany. That remained down to 1873, when Germany, owing to her being so wise that gold and silver bore exactly the same relations in value to one another all over the world, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, began to be in a great funk that silver was going to get too cheap, and suddenly declared that they would no longer coin unlimited quantities of silver, and the rates at which to that time silver had been maintained, through all changes, at once broke. From that time to the present the question which examined the matter on the final question as to what should be done. One half said nothing should be done except to wait for the time when there was very definite should be done. (Laughter.) But they were unanimous that the steady price of silver and the use of it as money was to the advantage of the whole world. The *Temps* speaks of Judge Van Wyck as a new Esau selling for a mess of pottage his fellow citizens' rights and trafficking with the chief municipality in the world and with the cause of honest democracy.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 2.

2nd Dragoon Guar.—Capt S W L Urquhart to be Adjutant, vice Capt V G Whittle, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

12th Lancers—Capt W F H Hinde retires on retired pay.

Regt.-amal District—Col J W Webber, on completion of his period of service in command of the 18th Regimental District the royal Irish Regt is placed on half-pay. Col F W Carr, Asst Regimental District the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, is granted on retired pay, Brevet Col G J C Spratt, from 11th Regiment Colonel, half pay, to be Colonel to command the 8th King's Liverpool Regt and the 40th Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt Regimental Districts, vice Col E Kyre Williams, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Militia—Kent Regt—Capt A H Tyldes Patterson retires on retired pay.

Princess Louise's Own West Yorkshire Regt Capt H B S Priestley Samuelson is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut J G Mignon resigns his commission.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Super Capt R B Page to be Captain, vice J H Grimm, seconded.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Qur Sergt J P Cliffe to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt H E White, retired.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt P R E Thompson retires on retired pay. Lieut C F H Denniffe, from Sea orth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's) to be Captain, vice P R E Thompson.

Border Regt—Lieut G G Bried, on completion of his period of service in command of the 3rd Battalion, is placed on half pay. Major J Serrell Wood to be Lieutenant-Col and vice G G Bried.

Hampshire Regt—Major R P Macdonald, D S O, retires on retired pay, Capt W de Wyd to be Major, vice R P Macdonald, D S O Capt H H O Coddington is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, super Capt H G Westmorland to be Captain, vice H H Coddington.

Welsh Regt—Capt W C Gifford is seconded for service under the D.A.-Jenial Office.

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec. Lieut. R. B. Hope antedated to May 5, 1895, vice C H Bradshaw, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Manchester Regt.—Capt H W E Hitchins is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Rifle Brigade—The "press Cowards Ower,—Capt the Hon C G Portescue is seconded for service" under the Colonial Office.

Army Service Corps—Lt Col G W Hamilton retires on retired pay. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—P B M Chesterton, vice R N J Giles, promoted; H W V O Darcy, vice G F W Ives, promoted; G C D Masserene, H S Wright, L S Roberts, and H O Knox, to complete establishment.

Hong Kong Regt.—Capt E L C Berger, I.S.C., Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Lieut M E Sharp, I.S.C., whose period of service with the regiment has expired. Lieut P G Le Geyt, I.S.C., Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Capt E L C Berger, I.S.C., who has resigned that appointment on promotion.

Staff—Gen Sir R Harrison, K C B., C.M.G., R.E., to be Quartermaster General to the Forces, Col the Hon N G Lyttelton, C.B., from the Staff, to be Assistant Adjutant General, Horse Guarters, to be Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters, vice Col R G Lane, C.B. whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Brevet Col H Le M Bailey, I.S.C., whose period of service with the regiment has expired. Lieut P G Le Geyt, I.S.C., Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Capt E L C Berger, I.S.C., who has resigned that appointment on promotion.

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Army Service Corps—Lt Col

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
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For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.
For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
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The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

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March 15th, 1878.
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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I did it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
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Professor of Chemistry.
Bernor's College, London.

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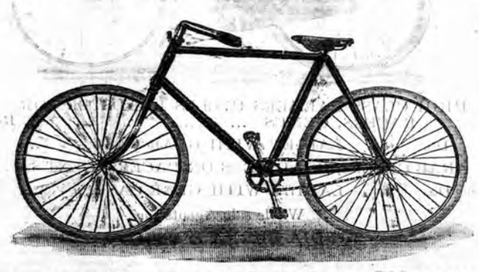

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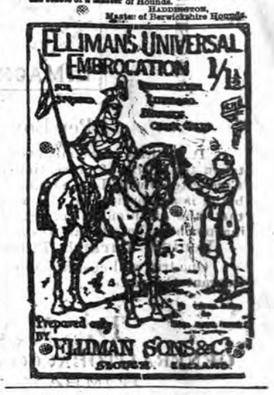

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